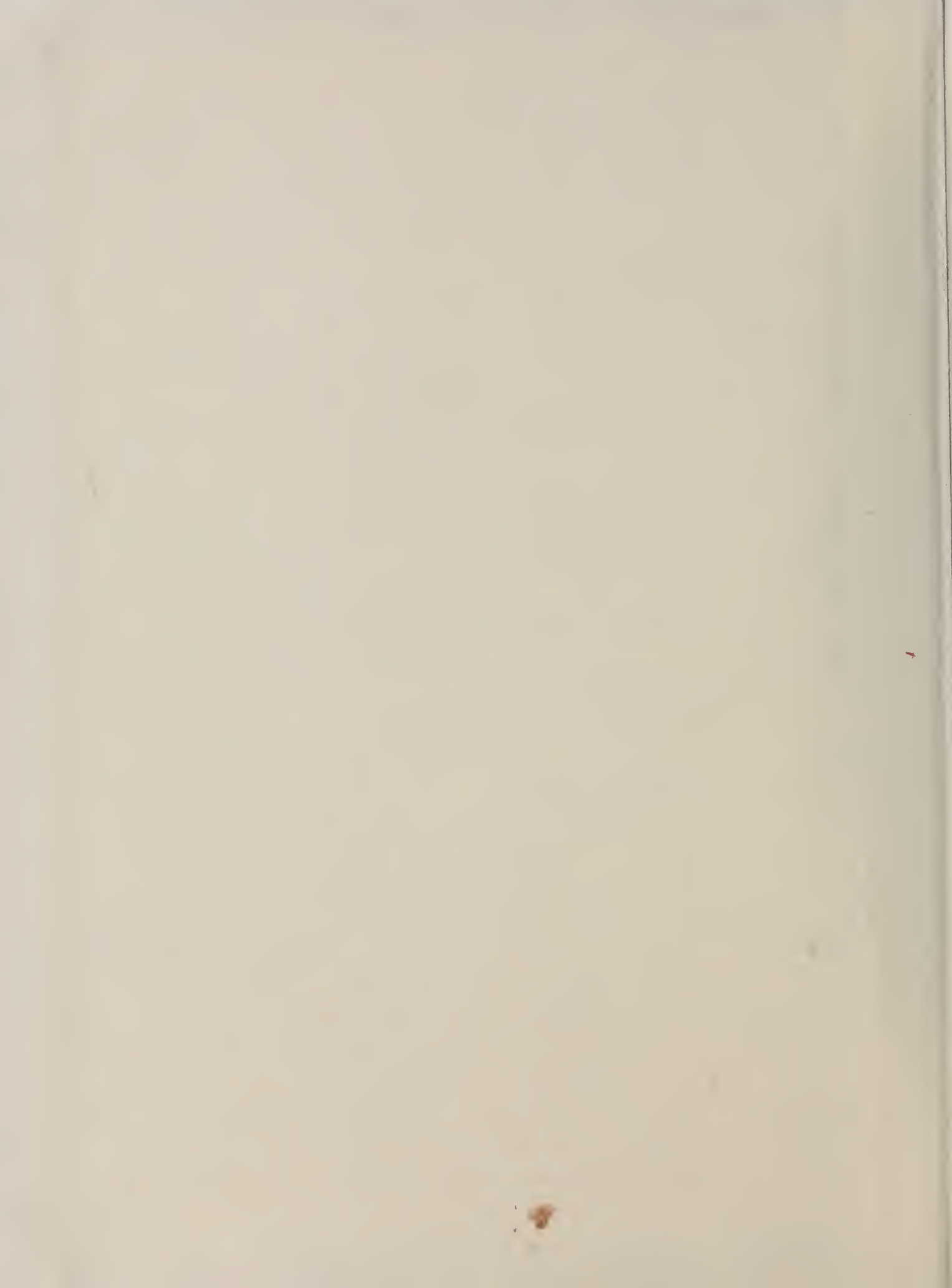


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# Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

**CONNECTICUT**



## Census of Population and Housing

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## Table Finding Guide—Population Characteristics

(Tables 1 and 2 contain complete-count characteristics; tables 3 to 7 present sample characteristics)

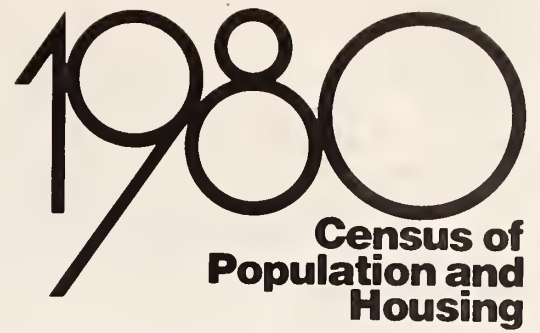
## Table Finding Guide—Housing Characteristics

(Tables 1 and 2 contain complete-count characteristics; tables 8 to 11 present sample characteristics)

Subject	States and Congressional Districts		Counties, Places of 10,000 or More, and Townships of 10,000 or More <sup>1</sup>	States and Congressional Districts			Counties, Places of 10,000 or More, and Townships of 10,000 or More <sup>1</sup>
	Total	Race or Spanish Origin		All Housing Units	Year-Round Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units Total Race or Spanish Origin	
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	1, 2, 3, 4		2	1, 2, 8	1, 2, 8, 9	1, 2, 8, 9, 10	2
<b>AREA AND RESIDENCE</b>							
Land area . . . . .	1						
Population density . . . . .	1						
Urban . . . . .	1, 3					1, 2, 8	2
Rural . . . . .	3					1, 2	2
Farm . . . . .	3				8		
<b>GENERAL AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>				8			
Age . . . . .	1, 2		2				
Voting age persons . . . . .	1, 2	7	2				
Sex . . . . .	1, 5	1	2				
Race . . . . .	1, 2, 7	7	2				
Spanish origin . . . . .	1, 2, 7		2				
Ancestry . . . . .	3		2				
Nativity and place of birth . . . . .	4						
Residence in 1975 . . . . .	4						
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English . . . . .	4						
Marital status . . . . .	3						
Fertility . . . . .	3						
Family type . . . . .	1, 2, 3	7	2				
Household type and relationship . . . . .	1, 3						
Persons in households . . . . .	1, 3						
Persons per household . . . . .	1, 2, 3		2			1, 2	2
Group quarters type . . . . .	1, 3					8	
Persons in group quarters . . . . .	1, 3						
School enrollment . . . . .	4						
Years of school completed . . . . .	4	7					
Veteran status . . . . .	4						
<b>ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Labor force status . . . . .	5						
Class of worker . . . . .	5						
Labor force status in 1979 . . . . .	5	7					
Workers in family in 1979 . . . . .	5						
Occupation . . . . .	5						
Industry . . . . .	5						
Transportation to work . . . . .	4						
Disability status . . . . .	4						
Income in 1979 . . . . .	6	7					
Poverty status in 1979 . . . . .	6	7					
<b>FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Value . . . . .						1, 2	2
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs . . . . .							
Contract rent . . . . .						10	
Gross rent . . . . .						1, 2	2

<sup>1</sup> Towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin; townships in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

<sup>1</sup> Towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin; townships in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.



# Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

PART 8  
**CONNECTICUT**

PHC80-4-8

Issued March 1983



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Economic Affairs

**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**  
Bruce Chapman, Director





**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**  
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**HOUSING DIVISION**  
Arthur F. Young, Chief

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### GENERAL

This report presents statistics from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing on demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics of the inhabitants of the State, congressional districts of the 98th Congress, and selected geographic areas within the congressional districts. The congressional districts as defined in this report are those in effect for election to the U.S. House of Representatives in November 1982. Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1980, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which codified Title 13, United States Code.

The abbreviated identification for this report is PHC80-4 (i.e., Population and Housing Census, 1980-Volume 4) followed by a number representing the area which the report covers. The PHC80-4 series consists of individual reports for each State and the District of Columbia.

Corresponding data from the 1970 census for districts of the 92nd, 93rd, and 94th Congresses were published in the Congressional District Data (CDD) report series. Data from the 1980 census for districts of the 97th Congress are available on Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1A and 3A, and on microfiche of STF's 1A and 3A. Data for districts of the 98th Congress are also available on Summary Tape Files 1D and 3D.

The 1980 census figures presented here may differ from those shown in the *Advance Reports*, PHC80-V, and the Public Law 94-171 redistricting data products.

The changes reflect corrections of errors found after these products were prepared. The changes and differences may affect any geographic area shown in this report. Also, census figures for congressional districts may differ slightly from those prepared by State legislatures in their redistricting activities as result of errors in P.L. 94-171 materials and possible different interpretations and assignments of geographic areas to congressional districts in processing these data.

### CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

This report contains text (this introduction and 5 appendixes), a table of contents, map(s), and 11 data tables. Appearing after the tables is a map of the State which shows, in addition to the congressional district boundaries, the boundaries of counties and the locations of selected cities. More detailed maps follow showing selected congressional district boundaries in cases where the State map cannot delineate the limits of congressional districts with sufficient clarity. No congressional district boundaries are shown on the maps for the six States with one representative elected at large nor for the District of Columbia.

The first two tables present 100-percent data (i.e., information obtained of all persons and housing units). Table 1 provides general summary data on the following demographic and housing characteristics for the State and individual congressional districts: race and Spanish origin, urban residence, sex, age, voting-age persons, household type, number of housing units, tenure, plumbing facilities, value, and contract rent. The second table provides a limited selection of data for congressional districts and the counties and places of 10,000 or more located in each congressional district. Table 2 also includes towns or townships of 10,000 or

more in 11 States: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. For counties, places, towns or townships which are split between two or more congressional districts, each portion is shown within the appropriate congressional district, with "(pt.)" following the area name.

Tables 3 to 11 present statistics based on a sample of persons and housing units. Table 3 contains general population information such as urban, rural and farm residence, ancestry, household and family type, group quarters, marital status, and fertility. Table 4 includes data on nativity, language, commuting, school enrollment, residence in 1975, veteran status, years of school completed and disability. Tables 5 and 6 present labor force and income/poverty data, respectively. Selected population characteristics for four racial groups and Spanish origin persons are included in table 7.

Tables 8 to 11 present statistics on housing. Table 8 features tenure and vacancy status, year moved in, bathroom and kitchen facilities, source of water, sewage disposal, air-conditioning, heating equipment, telephone, and vehicles available. Table 9 focuses on structural characteristics such as number of units in structure, year built, bedrooms, stories in structure, and passenger elevators. Table 10 contains information on fuels, owner costs, and gross rent, and table 11 presents a limited array of housing characteristics for the four racial groups and Spanish origin persons also featured in table 7.

A table finding guide for convenience in locating various population and housing characteristics in the tables is presented on the inside front cover of the report.

Since the statistics in tables 3 to 11 are estimates based on a sample of the population, they are subject to sampling

variability. There may thus be differences between figures found in tables 1 and 2, based on the complete count, and tables 3 through 11, based on the sample. See Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data," for information on sampling variability and procedures for estimating its impact on the data.

Appearing last in the report are the appendixes. Appendix A describes the various area classifications (e.g., urban and rural residence, congressional districts). Appendix B provides definitions and explanations for the subjects covered in this report. Appendix C explains the residence rules used in counting the population and describes the data collection and processing procedures. Appendix D presents information on sources of error in the data, including sampling variability, as well as editing procedures. Appendix E contains facsimiles of the respondent instruction guide and the 1980 census questionnaire pages.

### SYMBOLS AND GEOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and geographic abbreviations are used in the tables:

- A dash "--" represents zero or a percent which rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "... " mean not applicable or that the data are being withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individual persons or housing units.
- A "(pt.)" next to an area name indi-

cates that it is split by a congressional district boundary.

- A dagger "+" following the name of a geographic area indicates that the characteristics for 20 percent or more of the persons or year-round housing units included in the 1980 census counts for the area were substituted. For a discussion of the substitution procedures, see the section on "Editing of Unacceptable Data," in Appendix D, 1980 Census of Population, *General Population Characteristics*, PC80-1-B, or 1980 Census of Housing, *General Housing Characteristics*, HC80-1-A.
- CDP is census designated place.

### SUPPRESSION OF DATA FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

To maintain the confidentiality promised respondents and required by law, the Bureau of the Census takes precautions to make sure that its published data do not disclose information about specific individuals and housing units. To accomplish this the Census Bureau suppresses data for characteristics which are based on a small number of persons and/or housing units in the geographic area. Under certain conditions, both primary and complementary suppression, as defined below, may take place.

The general rules of primary suppression of complete count (100-percent) data are as follows: counts of total popu-

lation by race and Spanish origin are never suppressed; other characteristics for persons are shown only if there are 15 or more persons in the geographic area; counts of total housing units, vacant housing units, year-round housing units and occupied housing units are never suppressed; characteristics of year-round housing units which are not classified by occupancy status are shown only when there are five or more year-round housing units in the geographic area; characteristics of families, households, or occupied housing units are shown only if there are at least five occupied housing units within the geographic area; and distributions of data for owners or renters are shown only where the number of owners is at least five and the number of renters is also at least five. These primary suppression criteria are applied independently of one another. The comparable figures for sample data are 30 or more persons and 10 or more housing units of the specified type.

Population and occupied housing unit characteristics cross-classified by race or Spanish origin (of the householder in the case of occupied housing units) are subject to an additional level of scrutiny. This level requires the 15 (30) person or 5 (10) housing unit criteria be applied individually to each race or Spanish origin category.

Finally, complementary suppression is applied to prevent the derivation of primary suppressed data by subtraction.





# Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

## CONNECTICUT

PHC80-4-8

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Table 1. Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State  
Congressional Districts**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
<b>PERSONS</b>							
Total persons, 1980	3 107 576	516 232	518 244	518 677	518 577	518 700	517 146
Total persons, 1970	3 032 217	525 192	486 927	510 498	544 453	479 211	485 936
Percent change, 1970 to 1980	2.5	-1.7	6.4	1.6	-4.8	8.2	6.4
Land area in square miles	4 872	455	1 778	394	224	595	1 426
Persons per square mile	637.8	1134.6	291.5	1316.4	2315.1	871.8	362.7
Land area in square kilometers	12 617	1 178	4 605	1 020	580	1 541	3 693
Persons per square kilometer	246.3	438.2	112.5	508.5	894.1	336.6	140.0
Urban	2 449 774	456 475	284 028	459 588	499 492	406 512	343 679
<b>RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN</b>							
White	2 799 420	429 260	493 893	452 956	437 190	484 920	501 201
Black	217 433	59 723	15 107	53 767	58 253	21 582	9 001
Percent of total persons	7.0	11.6	2.9	10.4	11.2	4.2	1.7
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	4 533	619	1 306	659	533	824	592
Asian and Pacific Islander <sup>1</sup>	18 970	3 437	3 404	3 346	4 260	2 576	1 947
Other	67 220	23 193	4 534	7 949	18 341	8 798	4 405
Spanish origin <sup>2</sup>	124 499	32 636	8 931	15 171	39 979	17 244	10 538
Percent of total persons	4.0	6.3	1.7	2.9	7.7	3.3	2.0
<b>SEX</b>							
Male	1 498 005	245 320	257 055	246 988	245 780	251 198	251 664
Female	1 609 571	270 912	261 189	271 689	272 797	267 502	265 482
<b>AGE</b>							
Under 5 years	185 188	30 018	33 367	29 894	29 645	32 110	30 154
5 to 14 years	462 041	73 876	78 005	73 187	74 563	83 874	78 536
15 to 19 years	288 383	47 290	52 149	47 726	47 095	47 548	46 575
16 and 17 years	117 610	19 416	19 115	18 770	20 127	20 458	19 724
18 and 19 years	112 693	18 511	23 409	19 870	17 078	16 834	16 991
20 to 24 years	272 382	44 814	55 282	47 425	42 070	40 360	42 431
25 to 34 years	110 772	17 545	24 577	19 815	16 518	15 850	16 467
35 to 44 years	491 133	82 684	86 573	84 056	74 950	79 671	83 199
45 to 54 years	369 302	58 789	60 227	58 071	62 093	66 265	63 857
55 to 64 years	338 901	55 861	50 432	54 959	63 460	57 471	56 718
65 to 74 years	335 382	57 342	48 390	58 966	61 148	54 177	55 359
75 to 84 years	90 681	15 594	13 040	16 316	16 032	14 688	15 011
85 years and over	219 717	38 524	32 574	38 905	38 584	34 315	36 815
Median	109 418	20 342	16 155	19 251	18 732	17 084	17 854
Median	35 729	6 692	5 090	6 237	6 237	5 825	5 648
Median	32.0	32.4	29.5	32.2	33.8	32.1	32.3
<b>VOTING-AGE PERSONS</b>							
Persons 18 years and over	2 284 657	383 559	378 132	387 740	384 352	372 002	378 872
Male	1 078 056	177 753	185 334	180 304	177 546	176 197	180 922
Female	1 206 601	205 806	192 798	207 436	206 806	195 805	197 950
White	2 095 341	330 710	362 571	346 966	334 711	351 680	368 703
Black	136 359	37 921	9 734	33 286	36 105	13 318	5 995
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	3 143	444	926	470	375	521	407
Asian and Pacific Islander <sup>1</sup>	12 889	2 377	2 288	2 473	2 880	1 628	1 243
Spanish origin <sup>2</sup>	70 766	17 479	5 400	8 849	22 912	9 961	6 165
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE</b>							
Households	1 093 678	187 532	177 276	185 571	185 361	176 914	181 024
Family households	814 080	133 586	131 872	135 347	136 850	137 771	138 654
With persons under 18 years	419 745	67 390	71 631	67 422	68 106	74 040	71 156
Married-couple families	668 330	105 218	111 167	109 031	108 741	115 850	118 323
With persons under 18 years	335 484	50 173	59 005	52 202	51 863	62 100	60 141
Female householder, no husband present	117 795	23 440	16 239	21 580	23 205	17 478	15 853
With persons under 18 years	73 379	15 317	10 598	13 480	14 484	10 244	9 256
Nonfamily households	279 598	53 946	45 404	50 224	48 511	39 143	42 370
Persons in households	3 018 841	500 876	490 367	503 132	509 281	509 872	505 313
Persons in nonfamily households	337 402	65 136	56 783	61 296	58 205	45 397	50 585
Persons living alone	235 768	45 017	37 010	42 196	41 412	34 152	35 981
65 years and over	93 822	16 819	14 227	16 870	16 115	14 426	15 365
Persons in group quarters	88 735	15 356	27 877	15 545	9 296	8 828	11 833
Inmate of institution	41 602	9 665	8 070	5 308	3 793	7 134	7 632
Persons per household	2.76	2.67	2.77	2.71	2.75	2.88	2.79
<b>HOUSING UNITS</b>							
Total housing units	1 158 884	195 525	193 680	196 143	193 890	186 884	192 762
Year-round housing units	1 144 053	195 077	186 600	193 722	193 386	185 818	189 450
Occupied housing units	1 093 678	187 532	177 276	185 571	185 361	176 914	181 024
With 1.01 or more persons per room	28 595	5 645	3 921	4 556	6 381	4 360	3 732
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	14 073	2 231	2 845	1 823	2 867	2 191	2 116
Owner-occupied housing units	699 224	108 335	114 880	116 960	113 454	119 941	125 654
Percent of occupied housing units	63.9	57.8	64.8	63.0	61.2	67.8	69.4
Renter-occupied housing units	394 454	79 197	62 396	68 611	71 907	56 973	55 370
With 1.01 or more persons per room	18 146	4 269	2 097	2 815	4 632	2 485	1 848
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	10 363	1 904	1 834	1 335	2 340	1 549	1 401
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>							
With 1.01 or more persons per room	169 442	33 054	23 041	27 057	37 035	26 734	22 521
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	30 913	5 160	5 708	4 120	6 566	4 995	4 364
<b>VALUE</b>							
Specified owner-occupied housing units	567 221	93 244	90 444	95 075	90 117	98 293	100 048
Less than \$30,000	25 713	2 967	6 712	4 276	2 101	5 368	4 289
\$30,000 to \$49,999	115 299	17 704	29 162	18 719	6 143	18 924	24 647
\$50,000 to \$79,999	245 463	49 490	41 135	47 801	22 354	36 986	47 697
\$80,000 to \$99,999	76 372	13 689	7 738	13 072	15 631	14 592	11 650
\$100,000 to \$149,999	65 242	7 394	4 458	8 697	20 920	14 646	9 127
\$150,000 or more	39 132	2 000	1 239	2 510	22 968	7 777	2 638
Median	\$67 400	\$65 700	\$56 800	\$65 400	\$98 500	\$70 200	\$63 300
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>							
Specified renter-occupied housing units	384 304	77 894	59 716	67 254	70 527	55 633	53 280
Less than \$150	94 886	16 793	14 919	13 651	13 904	19 117	16 502
\$150 to \$199	85 332	19 913	12 736	15 073	13 463	11 891	12 256
\$200 to \$249	75 246	14 515	14 812	15 520	11 291	9 453	9 655
\$250 to \$299	51 383	11 619	8 667	10 409	9 009	5 710	5 969
\$300 to \$399	44 056	11 202	4 543	7 738	10 949	5 141	4 483
\$400 or more	19 488	2 102	972	2 815	9 683	2 072	1 844
No cash rent	13 913	1 750	3 067	2 048	2 228	2 249	2 571
Median	\$203	\$205	\$202	\$212	\$230	\$179	\$185

<sup>1</sup>Excludes "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups identified in sample tabulations.<sup>2</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Congressional Districts Counties Places of 10,000 or More Towns/Townships of 10,000 or More	Persons						Housing units									
	Total	Percent		Age			Total	Year-round	Total	Occupied				Persons per unit	Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter
		Black	Spanish origin <sup>1</sup>	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median				Owner	Percent		Family with female house- holder, no husband present			
											Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use					
The State -----	3 107 576	7.0	4.0	2 284 657	364 864	32.0	1 158 884	1 144 053	1 093 678	63.9	1.3	10.8	2.76	67 400	203	
Congressional District 1 -----	516 232	11.6	6.3	383 559	65 558	32.4	195 525	195 077	187 532	57.8	1.2	12.5	2.67	65 700	205	
COUNTIES																
Hartford (pt.) -----	483 559	12.2	6.7	359 909	62 329	32.5	183 525	183 452	176 259	56.5	1.2	12.8	2.66	66 000	204	
Middlesex (pt.) -----	27 220	1.8	0.9	20 062	2 970	32.1	10 189	9 891	9 576	75.6	0.9	7.9	2.76	62 200	220	
Tolland (pt.) -----	5 453	1.0	0.5	3 588	259	28.8	1 811	1 734	1 697	86.7	0.8	7.0	3.21	66 100	254	
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE																
Hartford city -----	136 392	33.9	20.5	96 862	15 499	27.4	55 254	55 233	51 026	23.1	2.8	21.9	2.53	45 700	174	
Manchester (COP) -----	31 058	1.1	0.8	23 769	4 565	33.0	12 214	12 214	11 999	58.1	1.4	10.5	2.56	60 100	238	
Windsor (COP) -----	17 517	12.1	1.5	13 260	2 397	33.8	6 393	6 393	6 161	74.0	0.5	9.3	2.76	61 100	287	
TOWNS/TOWNSHIPS OF 10,000 OR MORE																
Berlin town -----	15 121	0.3	0.7	11 377	1 881	35.9	5 317	5 306	5 206	85.2	0.5	7.1	2.88	67 300	169	
Bloomfield town -----	18 608	28.0	1.7	14 033	2 789	36.5	6 513	6 509	6 366	74.3	0.2	10.0	2.83	63 100	282	
Cromwell town -----	10 265	2.4	1.1	7 889	1 228	32.7	3 932	3 929	3 792	73.5	0.4	7.9	2.59	63 600	290	
East Hartford town -----	52 563	3.7	2.4	40 185	5 927	32.2	20 210	20 206	19 842	56.8	0.9	11.1	2.61	59 000	230	
Glastonbury town -----	24 327	0.4	1.0	17 329	2 221	33.5	8 599	8 596	8 392	76.5	0.6	7.3	2.88	85 700	277	
Hartford town -----	136 392	33.9	20.5	96 862	15 499	27.4	55 254	55 233	51 026	23.1	2.8	21.9	2.53	45 700	174	
Manchester town -----	49 761	2.0	1.1	37 360	6 563	32.6	18 805	18 805	18 459	58.9	1.1	10.2	2.64	63 800	248	
Newington town -----	28 841	0.9	1.2	21 753	3 348	34.5	10 445	10 443	10 228	79.3	0.3	9.1	2.77	65 800	291	
Rocky Hill town -----	14 559	2.3	1.0	11 605	1 948	33.8	5 692	5 692	5 394	52.9	0.6	7.6	2.48	69 000	328	
South Windsor town -----	17 198	2.4	0.9	12 059	976	30.8	5 590	5 590	5 414	85.7	0.2	6.6	3.16	69 000	320	
West Hartford town -----	61 301	1.1	1.3	48 443	12 391	41.8	23 900	23 892	23 362	73.7	0.3	8.8	2.56	75 300	274	
Wethersfield town -----	26 013	0.5	0.5	20 346	4 520	41.4	9 657	9 638	9 469	80.1	0.2	8.6	2.72	71 400	263	
Windsor town -----	25 204	10.0	1.4	18 692	3 030	33.1	8 793	8 793	8 478	75.4	0.5	8.7	2.88	63 300	292	
Congressional District 2 -----	518 244	2.9	1.7	378 132	53 819	29.5	193 680	186 600	177 276	64.8	1.6	9.2	2.77	56 800	202	
COUNTIES																
Middlesex (pt.) -----	86 626	4.9	1.5	64 654	10 738	32.1	34 935	32 451	31 024	65.5	1.6	9.6	2.66	64 100	212	
New London -----	238 409	3.8	2.0	173 042	24 402	29.3	90 271	87 015	81 814	63.3	1.5	9.4	2.78	55 000	206	
Tolland (pt.) -----	100 897	1.3	0.8	74 874	7 608	27.5	33 838	33 250	32 229	68.6	1.0	7.3	2.82	61 800	220	
Windham -----	92 312	0.7	2.3	65 562	11 071	29.9	34 636	33 884	32 209	64.1	2.4	10.0	2.78	46 400	161	
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE																
Groton city -----	10 086	4.9	2.5	7 593	852	27.2	4 344	4 332	4 102	35.0	1.1	12.8	2.45	53 800	244	
Middletown city -----	39 040	9.6	2.6	29 714	4 562	29.8	14 774	14 770	14 130	49.1	2.2	11.4	2.55	60 300	205	
New London city -----	28 842	14.9	6.3	22 639	3 652	26.4	11 424	11 411	10 461	37.5	2.5	14.3	2.38	45 600	190	
Norwich city -----	38 074	3.5	1.5	28 034	5 209	31.1	15 265	15 261	14 320	53.9	2.1	11.9	2.60	43 300	170	
Storrs (COP) -----	11 394	3.4	2.0	10 900	300	20.9	1 317	1 315	1 263	45.4	1.7	6.4	2.26	71 000	215	
Willimantic city -----	14 652	1.9	8.3	11 123	1 971	27.5	5 754	5 753	5 414	42.0	3.6	11.9	2.49	44 600	162	
TOWNS/TOWNSHIPS OF 10,000 OR MORE																
East Lyme town -----	13 870	1.0	0.9	9 808	1 236	31.9	5 955	5 487	4 781	76.7	0.9	7.6	2.88	64 500	264	
Groton town -----	41 062	4.5	2.5	29 607	2 980	25.6	13 864	13 550	12 904	48.0	0.7	9.3	2.83	56 700	234	
Killingly town -----	14 519	0.4	0.8	10 257	1 956	31.0	5 643	5 420	5 146	64.5	2.3	10.7	2.76	46 300	168	
Ledyard town -----	13 735	2.0	1.0	9 070	514	27.4	4 415	4 387	4 262	79.4	0.6	6.9	3.21	63 500	244	
Mansfield town -----	20 634	2.9	1.6	18 049	986	21.8	4 550	4 538	4 390	57.3	1.6	7.3	2.51	63 100	219	
Middletown town -----	39 040	9.6	2.6	29 714	4 562	29.8	14 774	14 770	14 130	49.1	2.2	11.4	2.55	60 300	205	
Montville town -----	16 455	1.8	1.7	11 336	1 019	28.1	5 551	5 538	5 337	75.0	0.6	8.2	3.04	50 900	232	
New London town -----	28 842	14.9	6.3	22 639	3 652	26.4	11 424	11 411	10 461	37.5	2.5	14.3	2.38	45 600	190	
Norwich town -----	38 074	3.5	1.5	28 034	5 209	31.1	15 265	15 261	14 320	53.9	2.1	11.9	2.60	43 300	170	
Plainfield town -----	12 774	0.3	1.0	8 466	1 264	27.7	4 416	4 404	4 144	67.1	2.4	9.8	3.06	43 300	154	
Stonington town -----	16 220	0.6	0.8	12 114	2 257	34.3	6 746	6 482	6 056	70.6	2.2	7.5	2.67	59 200	201	
Vernon town -----	27 974	1.3	0.8	20 107	2 584	29.7	10 611	10 590	10 236	55.9	0.7	8.9	2.70	63 700	226	
Waterford town -----	17 843	1.8	1.0	13 353	2 380	35.7	6 405	6 293	6 088	84.8	0.8	7.8	2.83	60 300	226	
Windham town -----	21 062	1.8	7.6	15 557	2 617	28.1	8 195	8 118	7 670	49.0	3.0	12.3	2.58	46 700	162	
Congressional District 3 -----	518 677	10.4	2.9	387 740	64 393	32.2	196 143	193 722	185 571	63.0	1.0	11.6	2.71	65 400	212	
COUNTIES																
Fairfield (pt.) -----	50 541	6.1	1.9	38 971	7 675	38.2	18 957	18 817	18 465	80.9	0.5	10.3	2.72	67 700	215	
Middlesex (pt.) -----	15 171	0.6	1.5	10 553	1 518	31.5	6 096	5 699	5 322	80.7	0.5	7.2	2.84	67 200	242	
New Haven (pt.) -----	452 965	11.2	3.1	338 216	55 200	31.7	171 090	169 206	161 784	60.4	1.1	11.9	2.71	64 900	212	

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.



Table 2. Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980—Con.

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Congressional Districts Counties Places of 10,000 or More Towns/Townships of 10,000 or More	Persons					Housing units										
	Total	Percent		Age		Total	Year-round	Total	Occupied				Persons per unit	Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter	
		Block	Spanish origin <sup>1</sup>	18 years and over	65 years and over				Median	Owner	Percent					Family with female house- holder, no husband present
											Locking complete plumbing for exclusive use					
Congressional District 3—Con.																
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE																
Milford city -----	49 101	1.3	1.4	35 975	4 919	32.0	17 694	17 423	16 857	76.6	0.4	9.4	2.88	66 500	273	
New Haven city -----	126 109	31.9	8.0	94 246	16 544	28.1	50 634	50 612	46 880	30.7	2.2	19.3	2.48	47 800	187	
Wallingford (COP) -----	17 821	0.5	3.6	13 403	2 448	32.5	6 977	6 975	6 702	55.2	1.4	10.4	2.61	60 500	197	
West Haven city -----	53 184	9.2	1.5	40 999	6 860	32.5	20 915	20 897	20 182	55.1	1.0	11.2	2.58	54 300	226	
TOWNS/TOWNSHIPS OF 10,000 OR MORE																
Branford town -----	23 363	0.9	0.8	17 798	2 691	33.4	9 953	9 523	9 082	66.3	0.7	9.6	2.57	70 000	249	
Clinton town -----	11 195	0.6	1.8	7 782	1 082	30.7	4 632	4 251	3 923	76.2	0.5	8.0	2.84	64 600	242	
East Haven town -----	25 028	0.6	0.9	18 808	2 805	32.8	9 081	8 869	8 623	75.2	0.6	9.3	2.88	50 700	221	
Guilford town -----	17 375	0.7	1.5	11 993	1 385	31.7	6 321	5 965	5 747	84.4	0.5	6.9	3.00	82 200	274	
Hamden town -----	51 071	6.6	0.7	40 358	8 657	36.2	19 274	19 265	18 760	68.3	0.5	9.1	2.62	62 900	259	
Madison town -----	14 031	0.2	0.7	9 575	1 434	33.5	5 327	4 815	4 620	84.7	0.4	6.0	3.02	92 700	258	
Milford town -----	50 898	1.3	1.4	37 323	5 061	31.8	18 437	18 123	17 526	76.0	0.5	9.4	2.87	66 400	273	
New Haven town -----	126 109	31.9	8.0	94 246	16 544	28.1	50 634	50 612	46 880	30.7	2.2	19.3	2.48	47 800	187	
North Branford town -----	11 554	1.0	0.4	8 006	768	31.3	3 578	3 576	3 543	90.4	0.2	5.8	3.26	67 000	247	
North Haven town -----	22 080	1.8	0.7	16 453	2 534	35.5	7 466	7 466	7 284	88.1	0.2	7.4	3.02	69 500	262	
Orange town -----	13 237	0.4	0.8	9 750	1 458	38.1	4 277	4 275	4 192	94.3	0.1	6.3	3.14	98 700	293	
Stratford town -----	50 541	6.1	1.9	38 971	7 675	38.2	18 957	18 817	18 465	80.9	0.5	10.3	2.72	67 700	215	
Wallingford town -----	37 274	0.7	2.4	27 261	4 220	32.4	13 216	13 211	12 806	69.8	0.9	8.7	2.84	63 900	207	
West Haven town -----	53 184	9.2	1.5	40 999	6 860	32.5	20 915	20 897	20 182	55.1	1.0	11.2	2.58	54 300	226	
Congressional District 4 -----	518 577	11.2	7.7	384 352	63 553	33.8	193 890	193 386	185 361	61.2	1.5	12.5	2.75	98 500	230	
COUNTIES																
Fairfield (pt.) -----	518 577	11.2	7.7	384 352	63 553	33.8	193 890	193 386	185 361	61.2	1.5	12.5	2.75	98 500	230	
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE																
Bridgeport city -----	142 546	21.0	18.7	102 743	19 052	29.7	55 291	55 230	52 026	42.2	2.4	18.8	2.65	57 100	173	
Norwalk city -----	77 767	13.9	5.8	58 011	8 423	32.5	29 448	29 401	28 309	61.9	1.9	11.4	2.73	90 500	265	
Stamford city -----	102 453	15.0	5.6	77 400	12 312	34.2	40 059	40 014	38 378	55.5	1.7	12.0	2.65	110 300	290	
TOWNS/TOWNSHIPS OF 10,000 OR MORE																
Bridgeport town -----	142 546	21.0	18.7	102 743	19 052	29.7	55 291	55 230	52 026	42.2	2.4	18.8	2.65	57 100	173	
Oarien town -----	18 892	0.1	1.2	13 518	2 046	36.9	6 340	6 329	6 183	86.6	0.4	7.8	3.04	156 700	425	
Fairfield town -----	54 849	0.7	1.5	41 970	7 130	35.8	18 906	18 731	18 266	82.7	0.3	8.8	2.88	93 100	290	
Greenwich town -----	59 578	1.9	2.1	45 321	8 353	38.7	22 303	22 253	21 520	68.7	1.2	8.7	2.74	165 800	344	
New Canaan town -----	17 931	1.4	1.1	13 002	1 875	38.4	6 365	6 347	6 076	79.9	0.6	7.2	2.93	186 700	432	
Norwalk town -----	77 767	13.9	5.8	58 011	8 423	32.5	29 448	29 401	28 309	61.9	1.9	11.4	2.73	90 500	265	
Stamford town -----	102 453	15.0	5.6	77 400	12 312	34.2	40 059	40 014	38 378	55.5	1.7	12.0	2.65	110 300	290	
Trumbull town (pt.) -----	19 271	0.9	1.0	13 822	1 940	35.8	6 059	6 042	5 924	93.4	0.1	6.7	3.25	95 500	255	
Westport town -----	25 290	0.9	1.5	18 565	2 422	37.4	9 119	9 039	8 679	81.4	0.4	8.7	2.89	149 000	427	
Congressional District 5 -----	518 700	4.2	3.3	372 002	57 224	32.1	186 884	185 818	176 914	67.8	1.2	9.9	2.88	70 200	179	
COUNTIES																
Fairfield (pt.) -----	224 484	2.1	1.8	157 133	19 543	32.0	76 628	75 839	72 382	77.9	0.8	7.6	3.04	92 000	249	
New Haven (pt.) -----	294 216	5.7	4.5	214 869	37 681	32.1	110 256	109 979	104 532	60.8	1.5	11.4	2.77	55 000	161	
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE																
Ansonia city -----	19 039	7.7	1.3	14 114	2 602	32.1	7 267	7 266	7 035	57.3	2.0	12.9	2.71	59 200	158	
Oanbury city -----	60 470	5.7	3.3	43 989	6 499	30.4	22 581	22 273	21 079	60.7	1.6	10.0	2.78	73 900	238	
Oerby city -----	12 346	1.2	2.5	9 521	1 745	34.6	4 828	4 803	4 569	58.9	1.1	11.7	2.65	60 600	155	
Meriden city -----	57 118	3.4	8.2	41 991	7 233	31.5	22 198	22 188	21 051	59.7	1.7	11.0	2.67	56 900	173	
Nougatuck borough -----	26 456	1.4	2.1	18 836	3 092	30.9	9 728	9 719	9 345	64.6	1.7	10.2	2.80	53 100	168	
Shelton city -----	31 314	0.6	1.6	22 146	2 903	31.8	10 461	10 402	10 050	77.7	0.8	7.5	3.05	80 600	177	
Waterbury city -----	103 266	11.6	6.7	76 588	15 957	32.7	40 854	40 836	38 035	47.5	2.0	14.5	2.67	40 300	149	
TOWNS/TOWNSHIPS OF 10,000 OR MORE																
Ansonia town -----	19 039	7.7	1.3	14 114	2 602	32.1	7 267	7 266	7 035	57.3	2.0	12.9	2.71	59 200	158	
Bethel town -----	16 004	1.6	1.5	10 793	1 199	29.7	5 403	5 392	5 197	76.5	0.6	8.8	3.08	78 800	280	
Brookfield town -----	12 872	1.0	1.2	8 606	849	31.1	4 344	4 311	3 989	87.5	0.4	6.4	3.22	87 300	330	
Cheshire town -----	21 788	1.4	0.9	15 318	2 185	31.9	6 996	6 989	6 800	82.3	0.5	7.2	3.06	73 900	268	
Oanbury town -----	60 470	5.7	3.3	43 989	6 499	30.4	22 581	22 273	21 079	60.7	1.6	10.0	2.78	73 900	238	
Oerby town -----	12 346	1.2	2.5	9 521	1 745	34.6	4 828	4 803	4 569	58.9	1.1	11.7	2.65	60 600	155	
Meriden town -----	57 118	3.4	8.2	41 991	7 233	31.5	22 198	22 188	21 051	59.7	1.7	11.0	2.67	56 900	173	
Monroe town -----	14 010	1.2	1.1	9 171	747	30.3	4 131	4 125	3 990	92.2	0.5	6.4	3.50	86 600	274	
Nougatuck town -----	26 456	1.4	2.1	18 836	3 092	30.9	9 728	9 719	9 345	64.6	1.7	10.2	2.80	53 100	168	

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. **Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980—Con.**

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State  
Congressional Districts  
Counties  
Places of 10,000 or More  
Towns/Townships of  
10,000 or More**

Persons						Housing units										
	Percent		Age			Total	Year-round	Occupied								
	Total	Block	Spanish origin <sup>1</sup>	18 years and over	65 years and over			Medion	Total	Owner	Percent			Persons per unit	Medion value (dollars), specified owner	Medion contract rent (dollars), specified renter
											Locking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female householder, no husband present				
19 107	0.8	1.2	13 125	1 562	31.9	6 268	6 032	5 750	88.0	0.6	6.5	3.16	88 000	271		
20 120	0.6	0.9	13 837	1 386	33.2	6 949	6 880	6 499	82.1	0.4	6.1	3.08	123 100	411		
13 434	0.5	0.7	9 938	1 335	32.1	5 084	5 071	4 915	65.2	1.0	7.7	2.73	61 700	213		
31 314	0.6	1.6	22 146	2 903	31.8	10 461	10 402	10 050	77.7	0.8	7.5	3.05	80 600	177		
13 718	1.1	1.0	9 867	1 531	36.6	4 123	4 122	4 074	95.5	0.1	7.0	3.29	95 000	305		
103 266	11.6	6.7	76 588	15 957	32.7	40 854	40 836	38 035	47.5	2.0	14.5	2.67	40 300	149		
15 351	0.7	1.0	10 563	1 125	35.5	5 099	5 081	4 838	87.0	0.1	5.5	3.13	149 100	363		
13 008	1.4	0.5	9 058	992	31.3	4 071	3 998	3 904	89.9	0.5	7.2	3.30	51 200	222		
517 146	1.7	2.0	378 872	60 317	32.3	192 762	189 450	181 024	69.4	1.2	8.8	2.79	63 300	185		
13 541	0.3	1.4	9 213	1 349	32.3	5 590	5 152	4 389	90.9	0.2	5.4	3.09	79 700	315		
324 207	2.2	2.8	238 045	33 892	31.7	117 158	116 867	113 399	66.1	1.1	9.3	2.80	63 200	183		
156 769	0.8	0.7	114 126	20 512	33.0	61 786	59 352	55 667	72.0	1.5	8.4	2.76	60 100	186		
14 156	0.6	0.4	11 298	3 911	41.6	5 838	5 689	5 226	89.0	0.7	4.9	2.39	82 600	270		
8 473	5.6	1.5	6 190	653	30.9	2 390	2 390	2 343	83.3	0.5	5.6	3.17	75 800	195		
57 370	1.6	1.7	41 837	6 255	30.7	21 004	20 986	20 510	60.9	1.0	10.5	2.77	58 000	187		
73 840	5.8	8.7	58 126	10 633	31.8	29 762	29 751	28 539	42.7	2.1	12.3	2.48	49 600	155		
30 987	1.1	0.8	23 711	5 132	35.0	12 791	12 784	11 995	63.2	2.0	9.6	2.55	49 500	151		
11 201	0.6	0.7	8 320	1 243	36.2	4 270	4 261	3 950	83.4	0.3	4.8	2.77	94 400	368		
57 370	1.6	1.7	41 837	6 255	30.7	21 004	20 986	20 510	60.9	1.0	10.5	2.77	58 000	187		
42 695	1.4	1.1	29 809	3 235	29.5	13 486	13 477	13 245	77.6	0.6	8.9	3.15	56 700	195		
16 407	0.8	0.6	12 667	2 001	34.9	6 262	6 253	6 042	70.5	0.5	7.7	2.66	73 400	315		
73 840	5.8	8.7	58 126	10 633	31.8	29 762	29 751	28 539	42.7	2.1	12.3	2.48	49 600	155		
11 260	0.3	1.4	7 547	1 031	31.4	4 447	4 057	3 562	91.3	0.2	5.5	3.16	78 000	301		
19 420	1.1	1.1	13 299	1 970	30.2	7 346	6 989	6 519	71.6	1.1	8.3	2.92	70 900	260		
16 401	2.2	1.6	12 170	1 846	32.6	6 181	6 107	5 972	69.9	1.6	8.6	2.73	56 000	200		
10 732	0.8	0.9	7 555	1 051	30.8	3 855	3 815	3 670	77.5	1.8	8.6	2.92	52 900	158		
21 161	0.9	0.8	14 412	1 436	32.4	6 837	6 830	6 672	84.1	0.5	6.1	3.14	94 700	277		
14 156	0.6	0.4	11 298	3 911	41.6	5 838	5 689	5 226	89.0	0.7	4.9	2.39	82 600	270		
36 879	0.6	0.8	26 076	3 242	31.1	12 437	12 434	12 199	77.9	0.6	8.0	2.99	66 100	204		
30 987	1.1	0.8	23 711	5 132	35.0	12 791	12 784	11 995	63.2	2.0	9.6	2.55	49 500	151		
19 489	0.8	0.7	13 851	1 998	32.2	6 618	6 571	6 398	77.3	1.1	8.7	3.00	55 100	191		
10 841	0.3	0.5	7 967	1 599	32.3	4 500	4 224	4 010	61.5	1.8	9.9	2.68	48 700	153		
12 190	0.9	0.6	9 072	1 121	33.1	4 232	4 232	4 145	76.9	0.7	9.6	2.93	60 100	231		

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.



Table 3. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

The State Congressional Districts	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
<b>URBAN AND RURAL</b>							
Total persons	3 107 576	516 232	518 184	518 737	518 579	518 698	517 146
Urban	2 449 233	456 605	283 683	459 570	499 353	406 731	343 291
Inside urbanized areas	2 314 425	456 605	216 240	453 847	499 353	400 665	287 715
Outside urbanized areas	134 808	—	67 443	5 723	—	6 066	55 576
Rural	658 343	59 627	234 501	59 167	19 226	111 967	173 855
Farm	7 383	532	3 442	340	90	783	2 196
<b>ANCESTRY</b>							
Total persons	3 107 576	516 232	518 184	518 737	518 579	518 698	517 146
Single ancestry group	1 684 818	300 234	239 208	303 481	312 045	272 519	257 331
Caucasian	7 171	1 073	1 115	898	1 864	1 151	1 070
English	206 612	30 971	44 964	30 788	33 479	29 439	36 971
French	107 370	21 525	32 834	7 181	4 746	12 955	28 129
German	104 585	13 683	17 571	16 732	17 120	19 216	20 263
Greek	15 546	2 720	1 993	2 283	4 569	2 044	1 937
Hungarian	22 307	1 321	1 244	3 923	10 155	3 692	1 972
Irish	186 718	33 144	25 288	35 681	31 920	34 269	26 416
Italian	346 053	46 681	30 023	89 941	63 062	68 759	47 587
Norwegian	5 457	544	1 024	815	1 289	840	945
Polish	140 035	24 805	22 476	17 791	16 600	21 195	37 168
Portuguese	26 977	6 777	3 021	2 568	4 936	8 596	1 079
Russian	35 453	7 356	3 607	8 366	7 260	5 410	3 454
Scottish	19 245	2 819	3 657	3 080	3 732	3 001	2 956
Swedish	23 973	5 354	4 229	3 272	3 032	3 148	4 938
Ukrainian	12 371	2 643	1 830	1 986	1 565	2 302	2 045
Other	424 945	98 818	44 332	78 176	106 716	56 502	40 401
Multiple ancestry group	1 078 171	158 647	212 714	166 899	150 060	189 884	199 967
Ancestry not specified	344 587	57 351	66 262	48 357	56 474	56 295	59 848
Not reported	217 809	35 400	44 541	25 451	33 632	37 103	41 682
Selected multiple ancestry groups:							
English and other group(s)	388 114	57 108	83 518	56 707	54 042	64 456	72 283
French and other group(s)	219 113	35 120	58 735	25 026	17 729	32 465	50 038
German and other group(s)	303 060	41 226	56 817	49 095	45 083	55 738	55 101
Irish and other group(s)	426 966	63 833	80 245	70 083	60 411	76 197	76 197
Italian and other group(s)	215 489	31 210	31 413	39 725	29 259	43 693	40 189
Polish and other group(s)	146 981	22 649	30 219	21 745	16 991	25 143	30 234
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>							
In households	3 018 846	500 800	490 250	503 300	509 379	509 852	505 265
Family householder	818 187	134 229	132 699	135 921	137 886	138 282	139 170
Nonfamily householder:							
Male	112 267	21 713	19 790	19 417	18 854	16 031	16 462
Female	163 827	31 684	24 939	30 468	28 771	22 685	25 280
Spouse	676 169	107 153	112 693	110 392	110 137	116 556	119 238
Other relatives	1 169 414	190 749	184 703	192 763	200 038	206 860	194 301
Nonrelatives	78 982	15 272	15 426	14 339	13 693	9 438	10 814
Persons per household	2.76	2.67	2.76	2.71	2.75	2.88	2.79
Persons per family	3.26	3.22	3.24	3.23	3.25	3.34	3.25
<b>PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD</b>							
Households	1 094 281	187 626	177 428	185 806	185 511	176 998	180 912
1 person	235 047	44 882	36 874	42 137	41 200	34 096	35 858
2 persons	340 700	59 481	55 805	58 428	57 292	52 167	57 527
3 persons	192 900	31 901	31 514	32 644	32 774	32 045	32 022
4 persons	180 024	28 268	30 326	28 826	29 138	32 151	31 315
5 persons	92 699	14 584	15 120	14 929	15 309	16 857	15 900
6 or more persons	52 911	8 510	7 789	8 842	9 798	9 682	8 290
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>							
Families	818 187	134 229	132 699	135 921	137 886	138 282	139 170
With own children under 18 years	406 658	65 284	69 361	65 046	65 809	71 999	69 159
Married-couple families	677 194	106 672	113 091	110 759	110 295	116 756	119 621
With own children under 18 years	332 487	49 943	58 538	51 654	51 175	61 518	59 659
Female householder, no husband present	115 018	22 973	15 352	20 911	23 028	17 331	15 423
With own children under 18 years	66 331	13 839	9 283	12 275	13 464	9 185	8 285
<b>TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS</b>							
Persons in group quarters	88 730	15 432	27 934	15 437	9 200	8 846	11 881
Inmate of mental hospital	3 671	849	1 504	134	205	717	262
Inmate of home for the aged	27 873	7 290	4 627	4 026	2 973	4 843	4 114
Inmate of other institution	10 151	1 488	1 907	1 141	697	1 578	3 340
In college dormitory	32 136	4 190	12 703	8 798	3 300	893	2 252
Other, in group quarters	14 899	1 615	7 193	1 338	2 025	815	1 913
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>							
Male, 15 years and over	1 167 377	192 340	200 144	194 432	192 608	191 998	195 855
Single	365 223	62 435	66 493	62 661	60 517	56 219	56 898
Now married, except separated	699 819	110 185	116 786	114 523	115 000	120 299	123 026
Separated	17 645	3 594	3 033	2 957	3 214	2 617	2 230
Widowed	30 719	5 522	4 420	5 550	5 322	5 257	4 648
Divorced	53 971	10 604	9 412	8 741	8 555	7 606	9 053
Female, 15 years and over	1 293 404	220 178	206 589	221 295	221 949	210 784	212 609
Single	330 921	61 110	51 211	60 143	58 377	50 351	49 729
Now married, except separated	696 674	110 606	115 743	113 811	114 482	119 804	122 228
Separated	28 744	6 646	3 713	5 342	6 264	3 820	2 959
Widowed	153 609	26 497	22 579	27 816	27 828	24 326	24 563
Divorced	83 456	15 319	13 343	14 183	14 998	12 483	13 130
<b>FERTILITY</b>							
Women 15 to 44 years	720 114	120 401	123 399	121 899	117 618	118 360	118 437
Children ever born	839 430	137 218	145 739	134 309	135 535	147 497	139 132
Per 1,000 women	1 166	1 140	1 181	1 102	1 152	1 246	1 175



Table 4. Selected Social Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

**The State****Congressional Districts****NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Total persons .....	3 107 576	516 232	518 184	518 737	518 579	518 698	517 146
Native .....	2 839 770	459 944	490 423	482 805	454 750	474 357	477 491
Born in State of residence .....	1 795 998	292 144	300 013	336 138	239 434	315 538	312 731
Born in different State .....	978 797	148 648	185 220	138 511	197 708	150 395	158 315
Born abroad, of sea, etc. ....	64 975	19 152	5 190	8 156	17 608	8 424	6 445
Foreign born .....	267 806	56 288	27 761	35 932	63 829	44 341	39 655

**LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH**

Persons 5 to 17 years .....	638 990	103 059	106 872	101 211	104 810	114 896	108 142
Speak only English at home .....	568 778	85 798	101 264	92 861	85 899	103 487	99 469
Speak a language other than English at home .....	70 212	17 261	5 608	8 350	18 911	11 409	8 673
Spanish language spoken at home .....	35 027	10 441	1 929	4 066	11 036	4 355	3 200
Speak English very well or well .....	29 571	8 264	1 662	3 528	9 510	3 824	2 783
Speak English not well or not at all .....	5 456	2 177	267	538	1 526	531	417
Other language spoken at home .....	35 185	6 820	3 679	4 284	7 875	7 054	5 473
Speak English very well or well .....	32 662	6 355	3 449	3 974	7 134	6 574	5 176
Speak English not well or not at all .....	2 523	465	230	310	741	480	297
Persons 18 years and over .....	2 283 820	383 359	377 953	387 725	384 277	371 651	378 855
Speak only English at home .....	1 935 152	314 130	335 662	337 271	311 287	314 272	322 530
Speak a language other than English at home .....	348 668	69 229	42 291	50 454	72 990	57 379	56 325
Spanish language spoken at home .....	67 823	17 194	4 770	8 312	22 094	9 490	5 963
Speak English very well or well .....	48 225	11 340	3 972	6 192	15 076	7 114	4 531
Speak English not well or not at all .....	19 598	5 854	798	2 120	7 018	2 376	1 432
Other language spoken at home .....	280 845	52 035	37 521	42 142	50 896	47 889	50 362
Speak English very well or well .....	245 414	44 723	33 966	37 761	43 499	40 952	44 513
Speak English not well or not at all .....	35 431	7 312	3 555	4 381	7 397	6 937	5 849

**MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY**

Workers 16 years and over .....	1 461 374	247 529	242 814	238 439	243 479	240 192	248 921
Car, truck, or van .....	1 273 414	209 428	212 460	206 506	200 035	219 072	225 913
Drive alone .....	987 536	159 914	155 288	163 723	162 178	170 914	175 519
Carpool .....	285 878	49 514	57 172	42 783	37 857	48 158	50 394
Public transportation .....	74 330	20 578	3 535	13 339	23 799	7 371	5 708
Walked only .....	75 312	12 505	17 872	13 133	12 619	8 400	10 783
Other means .....	16 856	2 561	4 521	2 695	2 366	1 976	2 737
Worked at home .....	21 462	2 457	4 426	2 766	4 660	3 373	3 780
Persons per private vehicle .....	1.14	1.15	1.18	1.13	1.12	1.14	1.14

**SCHOOL ENROLLMENT**

Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school .....	865 313	141 177	150 829	145 862	140 476	146 398	140 571
Nursery school .....	40 525	6 549	6 170	7 011	6 944	7 444	6 407
Public .....	13 754	2 749	2 213	2 443	2 269	2 340	1 740
Private .....	26 771	3 800	3 957	4 568	4 675	5 104	4 667
Kindergarten and elementary (1 to 8 years) .....	422 828	67 834	71 468	67 003	68 169	76 763	71 591
Public .....	371 037	61 944	65 914	57 837	55 459	66 565	64 068
Private .....	51 791	6 640	5 554	9 166	12 710	10 198	7 523
High school (1 to 4 years) .....	224 705	37 354	36 035	35 758	38 634	39 187	37 737
Public .....	194 115	32 163	32 094	30 972	31 817	33 897	33 172
Private .....	30 590	5 191	3 941	4 786	6 817	5 290	4 565
College .....	177 255	29 440	37 156	36 090	26 729	23 004	24 836
Public .....	122 525	19 353	30 204	19 847	15 046	17 734	20 341
Private .....	54 730	10 087	6 952	16 243	11 683	5 270	4 495

**YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED**

Persons 25 years old and over .....	1 900 164	320 342	299 494	320 476	325 471	314 928	319 453
Elementary (0 to 8 years) .....	309 994	53 433	48 437	50 279	54 715	52 312	50 818
High school: 1 to 3 years .....	253 766	41 667	41 672	44 372	40 094	42 359	43 602
4 years .....	653 884	109 537	110 248	114 585	98 091	108 213	113 210
College: 1 to 3 years .....	289 956	49 115	44 895	47 308	49 167	48 507	50 964
4 or more years .....	392 564	66 590	54 242	63 932	83 404	63 537	60 859
Percent high school graduates .....	70.3	70.3	69.9	70.5	70.9	69.9	70.4

**RESIDENCE IN 1975**

Persons 5 years and over .....	2 924 948	486 802	485 289	489 754	489 765	486 790	486 548
Some house .....	1 725 024	282 468	270 159	291 256	287 402	301 191	292 548
Different house in United States .....	1 145 559	192 029	209 789	190 919	186 136	177 412	189 274
Some county .....	714 062	132 673	106 186	127 909	123 314	111 144	112 836
Different county .....	431 497	59 356	103 603	63 010	62 822	66 268	76 438
Some State .....	160 649	24 923	47 165	24 602	7 249	21 165	35 545
Different State .....	270 848	34 433	56 438	38 408	55 573	45 103	40 893
Northeast .....	160 559	21 738	28 531	23 357	35 335	25 430	26 168
North Central .....	33 235	3 682	6 920	4 577	6 278	7 148	4 630
South .....	52 640	6 645	14 014	7 243	9 158	9 029	6 551
West .....	24 414	2 368	6 973	3 231	4 802	3 496	3 544
Abroad .....	54 365	12 305	5 341	7 579	16 227	8 187	4 726

**VETERAN STATUS**

Civilian persons 16 years and over .....	2 387 942	402 796	383 832	406 549	404 119	392 256	398 390
Veteran .....	422 799	66 601	71 979	69 895	68 102	71 581	74 641
Percent of civilian persons 16 years and over .....	17.7	16.5	18.8	17.2	16.9	18.2	18.7
Male veteran .....	407 409	64 106	69 111	67 232	65 560	69 090	72 310
Percent of male civilian persons 16 years and over .....	36.3	34.2	37.9	35.4	35.0	37.0	37.9

**WORK DISABILITY STATUS**

Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years .....	2 022 407	334 172	339 716	341 077	340 030	332 586	334 826
With a work disability .....	131 563	22 494	22 585	24 467	20 254	20 942	20 821
Not in labor force .....	73 389	12 498	12 104	14 461	11 740	11 686	10 900
Prevented from working .....	58 621	9 973	9 367	11 786	9 591	9 299	8 605

**PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY STATUS**

Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years .....	2 022 407	334 172	339 716	341 077	340 030	332 586	334 826
With a public transportation disability .....	27 457	5 412	5 532	5 362	5 306	4 342	3 503
Noninstitutional persons 65 years and over .....	339 870	59 629	49 577	60 593	60 575	52 906	56 590
With a public transportation disability .....	43 639	7 723	5 696	8 533	8 814	6 488	6 385

Table 5. Labor Force Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

**The State  
Congressional Districts****LABOR FORCE STATUS**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
<b>Persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>2 402 377</b>	<b>403 132</b>	<b>396 883</b>	<b>406 829</b>	<b>404 319</b>	<b>392 476</b>	<b>398 738</b>
Labor force .....	1 569 245	264 310	261 102	259 446	260 676	257 433	266 278
Percent of persons 16 years and over .....	65.3	65.6	65.8	63.8	64.5	65.6	66.8
Civilian labor force .....	1 554 810	263 974	248 051	259 166	260 476	257 213	265 930
Employed .....	1 482 309	252 914	235 206	244 497	249 234	245 661	254 797
Unemployed .....	72 501	11 060	12 845	14 669	11 242	11 552	11 133
Percent of civilian labor force .....	4.7	4.2	5.2	5.7	4.3	4.5	4.2
Not in labor force .....	833 132	138 822	135 781	147 383	143 643	135 043	132 460
<b>Female, 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 265 121</b>	<b>215 661</b>	<b>201 944</b>	<b>216 820</b>	<b>217 055</b>	<b>205 788</b>	<b>207 853</b>
Labor force .....	678 258	119 763	107 267	114 943	112 910	108 744	114 631
Percent of female, 16 years and over .....	53.6	55.5	53.1	53.0	52.0	52.8	55.2
Civilian labor force .....	677 689	119 715	106 830	114 917	112 910	108 724	114 593
Employed .....	645 792	115 129	101 020	108 271	108 102	103 631	109 639
Unemployed .....	31 897	4 586	5 810	6 646	4 808	5 093	4 954
Percent of civilian labor force .....	4.7	3.8	5.4	5.8	4.3	4.7	4.3
Not in labor force .....	586 863	95 898	94 677	101 877	104 145	97 044	93 222
<b>Female, 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 265 121</b>	<b>215 661</b>	<b>201 944</b>	<b>216 820</b>	<b>217 055</b>	<b>205 788</b>	<b>207 853</b>
With own children under 6 years .....	160 432	25 777	28 153	26 573	25 198	28 509	26 222
In labor force .....	65 531	11 568	11 683	10 745	9 595	10 833	11 107
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	248 177	40 201	41 207	39 308	41 288	43 476	42 697
In labor force .....	165 479	27 713	27 799	26 507	25 338	28 590	29 532

**CLASS OF WORKER**

<b>Employed persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 482 309</b>	<b>252 914</b>	<b>235 206</b>	<b>244 497</b>	<b>249 234</b>	<b>245 661</b>	<b>254 797</b>
Private wage and salary workers .....	1 193 589	203 603	178 351	197 442	203 462	201 570	209 161
Federal government workers .....	34 035	5 854	7 883	7 146	4 560	4 329	4 263
State government workers .....	58 497	13 165	18 252	7 254	3 810	7 070	8 946
Local government workers .....	114 597	19 438	17 551	19 837	20 118	19 179	18 474
Self-employed workers .....	76 819	10 234	12 221	12 040	16 365	12 766	13 193
Unpaid family workers .....	4 772	620	948	778	919	747	760

**OCCUPATION**

<b>Employed persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 482 309</b>	<b>252 914</b>	<b>235 206</b>	<b>244 497</b>	<b>249 234</b>	<b>245 661</b>	<b>254 797</b>
Managerial and professional specialty occupations .....	392 957	68 560	56 096	63 953	76 565	65 278	62 505
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	181 233	30 858	20 828	27 607	41 322	31 409	29 209
Professional specialty occupations .....	211 724	37 702	35 268	36 346	35 243	33 869	33 296
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations .....	462 325	89 287	65 042	78 858	80 974	71 906	76 258
Technicians and related support occupations .....	48 576	8 787	8 456	8 382	6 393	8 217	8 341
Sales occupations .....	141 248	24 144	19 846	24 024	26 609	22 823	23 802
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	272 501	56 356	36 740	46 452	47 972	40 866	44 115
Service occupations .....	168 312	29 149	30 637	28 330	27 074	25 873	27 249
Private household occupations .....	6 502	791	957	903	2 093	838	920
Protective service occupations .....	22 218	3 662	3 411	4 375	3 922	3 525	3 323
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	139 592	24 696	26 269	23 052	21 059	21 510	23 006
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	14 147	1 894	4 255	1 509	1 878	1 752	2 859
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	186 983	27 589	36 278	29 819	25 614	32 996	34 687
Operators, fabricators, and laborers .....	257 585	36 435	42 898	42 028	37 129	47 856	51 239
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	167 460	22 969	27 904	25 278	23 118	32 992	35 199
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	45 976	6 735	7 922	9 087	6 722	7 347	8 163
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	44 149	6 731	7 072	7 663	7 289	7 517	7 877

**INDUSTRY**

<b>Employed persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 482 309</b>	<b>252 914</b>	<b>235 206</b>	<b>244 497</b>	<b>249 234</b>	<b>245 661</b>	<b>254 797</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining .....	16 312	2 097	4 509	1 755	2 623	2 268	3 060
Construction .....	64 425	10 077	10 639	10 000	10 684	11 077	11 948
Manufacturing .....	458 816	60 811	76 500	66 702	75 873	90 665	88 265
Non-durable goods .....	111 382	10 916	22 198	17 738	25 914	20 209	14 407
Durable goods .....	347 434	49 895	54 302	48 964	49 959	70 456	73 858
Transportation .....	46 588	6 951	6 492	9 848	8 777	7 504	7 016
Communications and other public utilities .....	37 162	5 159	5 541	9 317	5 357	6 305	5 483
Wholesale trade .....	53 291	9 633	6 173	10 987	9 850	8 447	8 201
Retail trade .....	215 873	35 805	33 928	36 960	36 058	34 836	38 286
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	118 702	38 794	12 335	14 362	19 254	12 735	21 222
Business and repair services .....	63 841	10 491	7 458	9 495	16 354	11 053	8 990
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services .....	45 498	7 494	7 056	7 732	9 894	6 575	6 747
Professional and related services .....	304 284	52 115	54 058	57 971	47 167	46 154	46 819
Health services .....	115 209	21 038	19 199	21 069	16 082	19 261	18 560
Educational services .....	126 003	20 048	24 927	26 363	16 895	17 851	19 919
Other professional and related services .....	63 072	11 029	9 932	10 539	14 190	9 042	8 340
Public administration .....	57 517	13 487	10 517	9 368	7 343	8 042	8 760

**LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979**

<b>Male, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979</b> .....	<b>944 103</b>	<b>153 273</b>	<b>165 201</b>	<b>155 246</b>	<b>155 260</b>	<b>155 542</b>	<b>159 581</b>
Worked in 1979 .....	933 427	151 198	163 611	152 945	153 283	154 098	158 292
50 to 52 weeks .....	658 422	106 505	113 148	104 477	109 548	111 603	113 141
40 to 49 weeks .....	104 224	16 941	18 374	16 986	17 090	17 645	17 188
1 to 39 weeks .....	170 781	27 752	32 089	31 482	26 645	24 850	27 963
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	815 845	130 913	143 655	131 577	134 341	136 131	139 228
50 to 52 weeks .....	621 805	100 158	107 316	98 009	103 652	105 986	106 684
With unemployment in 1979 .....	140 510	22 576	25 561	25 133	22 071	22 354	22 815
Mean weeks of unemployment .....	14.0	14.1	13.0	14.7	14.6	13.6	13.8
<b>Female, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979</b> .....	<b>756 176</b>	<b>132 133</b>	<b>122 953</b>	<b>129 064</b>	<b>124 976</b>	<b>120 301</b>	<b>126 749</b>
Worked in 1979 .....	742 151	129 941	120 431	126 089	122 589	118 306	124 795
50 to 52 weeks .....	402 953	73 651	61 347	67 901	67 540	64 419	68 095
40 to 49 weeks .....	106 775	18 992	16 680	18 112	18 054	17 159	17 778
1 to 39 weeks .....	232 423	37 298	42 404	40 076	36 995	36 728	38 922
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	479 807	87 358	75 126	79 537	82 023	75 409	80 354
50 to 52 weeks .....	314 497	59 204	46 577	51 902	53 882	49 932	53 000
With unemployment in 1979 .....	128 364	19 832	24 369	23 058	20 405	19 905	20 795
Mean weeks of unemployment .....	12.9	12.1	12.5	13.8	13.3	13.3	12.4

**Persons 16 years and over with unemployment in 1979**

Unemployed 15 or more weeks .....	268 874	42 408	49 930	48 191	42 476	42 259	43 610
	88 510	13 382	15 326	17 203	14 418	13 880	14 301

**WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979**

<b>Families</b> .....	<b>818 187</b>	<b>134 229</b>	<b>132 699</b>	<b>135 921</b>	<b>137 886</b>	<b>138 282</b>	<b>139 170</b>
No workers .....	91 307	16 936	13 579	16 979	15 755	13 769	14 289
1 worker .....	247 897	38 487	40 457	41 520	45 064	42 482	39 887
2 or more workers .....	478 983	78 806	78 663	77 422	77 067	82 031	84 994



Table 6. Income and Poverty Status in 1979: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

**The State  
Congressional Districts****INCOME IN 1979**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
<b>Households</b>	<b>1 094 281</b>	<b>187 626</b>	<b>177 428</b>	<b>185 806</b>	<b>185 511</b>	<b>176 998</b>	<b>180 912</b>
Less than \$5,000	104 440	18 714	17 064	20 957	18 150	15 810	13 745
\$5,000 to \$7,499	68 978	12 957	11 828	12 924	11 345	10 026	9 898
\$7,500 to \$9,999	69 413	12 130	12 310	12 171	11 147	10 961	10 694
\$10,000 to \$14,999	147 621	26 370	26 791	25 688	22 187	22 184	24 401
\$15,000 to \$19,999	154 208	25 748	28 945	26 303	22 071	24 537	26 604
\$20,000 to \$24,999	147 078	25 187	25 525	25 300	20 198	23 617	27 251
\$25,000 to \$34,999	202 985	34 444	32 606	34 202	30 321	34 300	37 112
\$35,000 to \$49,999	122 439	21 358	16 181	18 858	23 278	21 876	20 888
\$50,000 or more	77 119	10 718	6 178	9 403	26 814	13 687	10 319
Median	\$20 077	\$19 583	\$18 518	\$18 963	\$21 775	\$20 964	\$20 868
Mean	\$23 884	\$22 683	\$20 726	\$21 740	\$29 889	\$24 536	\$23 635

<b>Families</b>	<b>818 187</b>	<b>134 229</b>	<b>132 699</b>	<b>135 921</b>	<b>137 886</b>	<b>138 282</b>	<b>139 170</b>
Less than \$5,000	38 134	7 084	5 867	7 489	7 210	5 850	4 634
\$5,000 to \$7,499	35 387	6 474	6 113	6 797	6 304	5 200	4 499
\$7,500 to \$9,999	39 444	6 460	7 483	6 828	6 290	6 402	5 981
\$10,000 to \$14,999	95 725	15 660	18 657	16 270	13 880	15 174	16 084
\$15,000 to \$19,999	117 820	18 580	22 434	20 041	16 270	19 581	20 914
\$20,000 to \$24,999	125 526	20 443	22 301	21 560	16 179	21 034	24 009
\$25,000 to \$34,999	182 395	30 227	29 271	30 717	26 361	31 633	34 186
\$35,000 to \$49,999	113 006	19 537	14 958	17 600	20 804	20 572	19 535
\$50,000 or more	70 750	9 764	5 615	8 619	24 588	12 836	9 328
Median	\$23 149	\$23 026	\$21 176	\$22 267	\$25 879	\$23 927	\$23 548
Mean	\$27 203	\$26 121	\$23 362	\$25 030	\$34 376	\$27 591	\$26 536

<b>Unrelated individuals 15 years and over</b>	<b>396 031</b>	<b>73 466</b>	<b>78 572</b>	<b>73 394</b>	<b>65 851</b>	<b>48 960</b>	<b>55 788</b>
Less than \$2,000	49 769	7 651	13 906	11 825	7 167	4 173	5 047
\$2,000 to \$2,999	25 749	4 350	6 269	5 613	4 005	2 529	2 983
\$3,000 to \$4,999	61 867	10 706	13 227	12 642	9 297	8 016	7 979
\$5,000 to \$7,999	62 861	11 471	13 521	11 140	9 303	8 263	9 163
\$8,000 to \$9,999	36 402	6 868	6 817	6 002	5 857	5 019	5 839
\$10,000 to \$14,999	73 339	15 493	12 109	12 389	11 928	9 908	11 512
\$15,000 to \$24,999	63 399	13 083	10 035	10 384	11 894	7 958	10 045
\$25,000 to \$49,999	18 593	3 374	2 339	2 952	4 850	2 508	2 570
\$50,000 or more	4 052	470	349	447	1 550	586	650
Median	\$7 882	\$8 738	\$6 200	\$6 622	\$9 018	\$8 534	\$8 942
Mean	\$10 232	\$10 438	\$8 280	\$9 025	\$12 592	\$10 964	\$10 870

<b>Per capita income</b>	<b>\$8 511</b>	<b>\$8 331</b>	<b>\$7 279</b>	<b>\$7 876</b>	<b>\$10 779</b>	<b>\$8 442</b>	<b>\$8 356</b>
Per capita income, noninstitutional persons	\$8 596	\$8 453	\$7 363	\$7 929	\$10 845	\$8 521	\$8 448

**HOUSEHOLD INCOME TYPE IN 1979**

<b>With earnings</b>	<b>904 503</b>	<b>152 822</b>	<b>148 978</b>	<b>150 347</b>	<b>152 959</b>	<b>148 149</b>	<b>151 248</b>
Mean earnings	\$24 053	\$23 026	\$20 582	\$22 095	\$29 914	\$25 029	\$23 572
With Social Security income	282 413	49 088	42 809	51 103	47 687	44 997	46 729
Mean Social Security income	\$4 392	\$4 403	\$4 266	\$4 438	\$4 405	\$4 378	\$4 443
With public assistance income	65 397	13 977	9 138	12 428	12 875	9 712	7 267
Mean public assistance income	\$3 070	\$3 127	\$2 818	\$3 241	\$3 315	\$2 925	\$2 744

**MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 BY WORKERS IN  
FAMILY IN 1979**

No workers	\$11 919	\$11 512	\$11 630	\$10 743	\$12 572	\$11 213	\$14 033
1 worker	\$24 519	\$22 479	\$19 675	\$21 515	\$34 404	\$24 569	\$23 307
2 or more workers	\$31 505	\$31 039	\$27 283	\$30 048	\$38 817	\$31 906	\$30 154

**POVERTY STATUS IN 1979**

<b>All Income Levels in 1979</b>							
<b>Families</b>	<b>818 187</b>	<b>134 229</b>	<b>132 699</b>	<b>135 921</b>	<b>137 886</b>	<b>138 282</b>	<b>139 170</b>
With related children under 18 years	420 455	67 720	71 328	67 551	68 620	74 154	71 082
With related children 5 to 17 years	345 416	55 751	57 604	55 312	57 318	60 998	58 433
Female householder, no husband present	115 018	22 973	15 352	20 911	23 028	17 331	15 423
With related children under 18 years	71 774	15 002	10 019	13 296	14 516	10 045	8 896
With related children under 6 years	25 914	5 982	3 527	5 084	5 583	3 389	2 349
Householder 65 years and over	121 730	20 983	17 985	21 432	21 477	19 015	20 838
<b>Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>359 007</b>	<b>69 283</b>	<b>60 887</b>	<b>64 636</b>	<b>62 551</b>	<b>48 067</b>	<b>53 583</b>
65 years and over	103 380	18 941	15 684	18 449	18 265	15 592	16 449
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>3 022 777</b>	<b>501 414</b>	<b>490 982</b>	<b>503 712</b>	<b>510 612</b>	<b>509 765</b>	<b>506 292</b>
Related children under 18 years	811 436	130 810	136 946	129 249	132 840	145 315	136 276
Related children 5 to 17 years	628 538	101 388	103 976	99 657	103 581	113 480	106 456
60 years and over	495 098	85 979	71 166	88 654	88 936	78 344	82 019
65 years and over	339 820	59 617	49 571	60 587	60 549	52 906	56 590

**Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level**

<b>Families</b>	<b>50 809</b>	<b>9 918</b>	<b>7 653</b>	<b>9 747</b>	<b>10 206</b>	<b>7 595</b>	<b>5 690</b>
Percent below poverty level	6.2	7.4	5.8	7.2	7.4	5.5	4.1
With related children under 18 years	40 889	8 244	6 172	7 778	8 414	5 975	4 306
With related children 5 to 17 years	30 999	6 225	4 484	5 962	6 611	4 500	3 217
Female householder, no husband present	30 172	6 545	4 021	6 024	6 586	4 161	2 835
With related children under 18 years	27 995	6 102	3 738	5 586	6 223	3 757	2 589
With related children under 6 years	15 751	3 629	2 035	3 204	3 584	2 091	1 208
Householder 65 years and over	4 984	838	897	906	935	732	676

<b>Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>67 733</b>	<b>12 059</b>	<b>13 092</b>	<b>14 242</b>	<b>11 470</b>	<b>8 130</b>	<b>8 740</b>
Percent below poverty level	18.9	17.4	21.5	22.0	18.3	16.9	18.3
65 years and over	20 941	3 663	3 689	3 917	3 763	2 966	2 943

<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>242 650</b>	<b>47 632</b>	<b>38 892</b>	<b>46 999</b>	<b>47 866</b>	<b>33 972</b>	<b>27 289</b>
Percent below poverty level	8.0	9.5	7.9	9.3	9.4	6.7	5.4
Related children under 18 years	92 606	19 690	13 374	17 152	20 026	13 293	9 071
Related children 5 to 17 years	65 260	13 898	9 076	12 127	14 103	9 406	6 650
60 years and over	38 846	6 674	6 489	7 400	7 141	5 791	5 351
65 years and over	29 805	5 229	5 209	5 500	5 466	4 206	4 195

**Income in 1979 Below Specified Poverty Level**

Percent of persons for whom poverty status is determined:							
Below 75 percent of poverty level	5.3	6.4	5.1	6.3	6.3	4.4	3.6
Below 125 percent of poverty level	11.0	12.5	11.2	12.7	12.4	9.4	7.7
Below 150 percent of poverty level	14.2	15.8	15.2	16.4	15.4	12.4	10.4
Below 200 percent of poverty level	21.9	22.9	24.8	24.3	21.8	19.6	18.0



Table 7. General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980

(Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B)

**The State  
Congressional Districts****SEX AND AGE**

<b>Total persons</b> .....	2 811 092	216 641	4 882	21 116	125 256
Male .....	1 357 047	102 152	2 441	10 315	60 558
Female .....	1 454 045	114 489	2 441	10 801	64 698
Under 5 years .....	155 577	19 661	252	2 299	15 577
5 to 14 years .....	398 993	44 733	828	3 845	30 001
15 to 59 years .....	1 755 314	135 346	3 360	13 724	74 103
60 to 64 years .....	150 022	6 002	119	306	2 029
65 years and over .....	351 186	10 899	323	942	3 546

**FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN**

<b>Families</b> .....	749 377	50 788	1 318	4 522	28 721
With own children under 18 years .....	357 904	34 865	860	3 083	21 840
Married-couple families .....	638 914	26 855	864	3 965	17 858
With own children under 18 years .....	307 160	16 823	499	2 836	12 833
Female householder, no husband present .....	87 730	21 482	398	353	9 722
With own children under 18 years .....	44 408	16 935	333	193	8 385

**YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED**

<b>Persons 25 years old and over</b> .....	1 760 203	105 148	2 769	11 660	52 819
Elementary (0 to 8 years) .....	276 587	21 280	511	1 348	21 909
High school: 1 to 3 years .....	224 690	24 168	568	786	8 991
4 years .....	609 343	37 488	895	2 009	12 119
College: 1 to 3 years .....	273 071	13 158	484	1 640	5 156
4 or more years .....	376 512	9 054	311	5 877	4 644

**LABOR FORCE STATUS**

<b>Persons 16 years and over</b> .....	2 205 391	146 772	3 702	14 736	76 674
Labor force .....	1 442 772	95 885	2 493	9 584	46 739
Employed .....	1 369 160	85 648	2 166	9 001	41 955
Unemployed .....	60 420	9 450	224	367	4 314
<b>Female, 16 years and over</b> .....	1 158 718	80 008	1 927	7 738	41 005
Labor force .....	617 784	47 822	1 085	4 054	19 705
Employed .....	590 709	43 581	979	3 806	17 872
Unemployed .....	26 561	4 200	106	234	1 823

**INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979**

<b>Families</b> .....	749 377	50 788	1 318	4 522	28 721
Less than \$5,000 .....	26 540	8 087	183	348	5 733
\$5,000 to \$7,499 .....	27 468	5 734	151	159	3 700
\$7,500 to \$9,999 .....	33 475	4 472	62	254	2 472
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	84 901	8 271	276	422	4 236
\$15,000 to \$19,999 .....	108 644	6 777	140	600	3 882
\$20,000 to \$24,999 .....	117 868	5 911	164	479	3 264
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	172 814	7 233	221	1 012	3 426
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	108 511	3 368	92	682	1 460
\$50,000 or more .....	69 156	935	29	566	548
Median .....	\$23 747	\$14 054	\$14 663	\$24 987	\$12 467
Mean .....	\$28 142	\$16 856	\$18 347	\$29 067	\$15 798

**Persons for whom poverty status is determined**

Income in 1979 below poverty level .....	2 735 138	209 931	4 797	20 283	122 615
	164 325	53 353	1 136	2 687	40 345

**SEX AND AGE**

<b>Total persons</b> .....	494 861	14 952	1 368	3 702	8 981
Male .....	245 190	7 706	735	1 756	4 444
Female .....	249 671	7 246	633	1 946	4 537
Under 5 years .....	30 910	1 452	76	414	1 152
5 to 14 years .....	73 414	2 902	213	693	1 983
15 to 59 years .....	316 134	9 732	947	2 404	5 372
60 to 64 years .....	21 573	294	16	29	105
65 years and over .....	52 830	572	116	162	369

**FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN**

<b>Families</b> .....	127 640	3 284	348	738	1 847
With own children under 18 years .....	65 740	2 278	218	572	1 323
Married-couple families .....	109 728	2 060	257	626	1 390
With own children under 18 years .....	56 225	1 349	155	486	943
Female householder, no husband present .....	13 877	1 093	64	75	380
With own children under 18 years .....	8 089	862	52	55	328

**YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED**

<b>Persons 25 years old and over</b> .....	288 609	6 918	774	2 050	3 639
Elementary (0 to 8 years) .....	46 501	1 190	186	176	1 012
High school: 1 to 3 years .....	39 564	1 539	152	203	594
4 years .....	106 704	2 391	219	559	1 043
College: 1 to 3 years .....	43 313	999	132	334	495
4 or more years .....	52 527	799	85	778	495

**LABOR FORCE STATUS**

<b>Persons 16 years and over</b> .....	381 162	10 237	1 059	2 585	5 658
Labor force .....	250 641	6 898	729	1 661	3 492
Employed .....	226 730	5 567	553	1 401	2 792
Unemployed .....	11 949	679	73	44	276
<b>Female, 16 years and over</b> .....	194 130	4 967	490	1 426	2 902
Labor force .....	102 905	2 910	254	749	1 354
Employed .....	97 086	2 585	229	721	1 213
Unemployed .....	5 416	305	25	14	131

**INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979**

<b>Families</b> .....	127 640	3 284	348	738	1 847
Less than \$5,000 .....	5 191	484	35	34	231
\$5,000 to \$7,499 .....	5 604	335	12	24	239
\$7,500 to \$9,999 .....	7 148	188	31	70	191
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	17 891	419	77	110	334
\$15,000 to \$19,999 .....	21 588	526	75	147	327
\$20,000 to \$24,999 .....	21 629	464	73	72	256
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	28 490	553	39	144	183
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	14 604	257	6	82	57
\$50,000 or more .....	5 495	58	—	55	29
Median .....	\$21 192	\$16 691	\$15 937	\$19 281	\$13 589
Mean .....	\$23 559	\$18 323	\$16 275	\$24 817	\$15 656

**Persons for whom poverty status is determined**

Income in 1979 below poverty level .....	469 763	13 393	1 301	3 448	8 323
	33 953	3 250	212	356	1 992

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 7. General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

The State  
Congressional Districts

	Race					Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin <sup>1</sup>	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin <sup>1</sup>
District 4						District 5				
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>										
Total persons	440 712	58 252	644	5 092	40 501	486 230	21 410	817	2 832	17 244
Male	209 664	26 869	295	2 673	19 204	235 228	10 211	432	1 391	9 066
Female	231 048	31 383	349	2 419	21 297	251 002	11 199	385	1 441	8 178
Under 5 years	21 615	5 539	37	655	4 950	29 015	1 800	51	364	2 062
5 to 14 years	57 682	12 277	107	999	9 466	76 706	4 570	170	576	3 845
15 to 59 years	275 159	35 511	424	3 226	24 112	299 685	13 314	544	1 788	10 448
60 to 64 years	26 495	1 728	20	67	781	25 001	596	17	30	339
65 years and over	59 761	3 197	56	145	1 192	55 823	1 130	35	74	550
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
Families	119 441	13 834	191	1 179	9 488	130 808	4 940	224	561	3 998
With own children under 18 years	52 604	9 632	104	817	7 134	66 630	3 377	165	446	3 027
Married-couple families	100 333	7 025	96	1 082	5 913	112 187	2 706	179	518	2 947
With own children under 18 years	44 652	4 381	23	770	4 143	58 299	1 735	126	432	2 236
Female householder, no husband present	15 294	6 205	86	65	3 246	14 797	1 997	45	23	859
With own children under 18 years	7 075	5 011	76	47	2 848	7 221	1 526	39	6	685
<b>YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED</b>										
Persons 25 years old and over	288 303	28 511	386	2 758	17 714	299 783	10 199	391	1 532	7 737
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	45 259	6 281	99	366	7 440	48 043	2 505	33	196	3 156
High school: 1 to 3 years	31 779	7 033	73	205	3 175	39 118	2 492	130	74	1 400
4 years	86 477	9 942	116	386	4 267	104 035	3 185	114	240	1 763
College: 1 to 3 years	44 935	3 393	55	381	1 595	46 791	1 189	82	213	856
4 or more years	79 853	1 862	43	1 420	1 237	61 796	828	32	809	562
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over	353 115	38 934	488	3 385	25 172	371 083	14 467	561	1 857	10 866
Labor force	227 534	25 327	324	2 242	15 999	243 823	9 069	420	1 228	7 045
Employed	218 991	23 004	280	2 154	14 690	233 371	8 126	407	1 172	6 357
Unemployed	8 400	2 279	44	88	1 272	10 268	913	13	56	679
Female, 16 years and over	188 438	22 013	273	1 688	14 063	194 835	7 617	270	981	5 182
Labor force	96 754	12 800	154	834	7 159	102 647	4 395	182	435	2 670
Employed	93 207	11 840	136	781	6 529	98 108	4 025	178	397	2 351
Unemployed	3 547	960	18	53	630	4 519	370	4	38	319
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979</b>										
Families	119 441	13 834	191	1 179	9 488	130 808	4 940	224	561	3 998
Less than \$5,000	4 071	2 312	15	121	1 763	4 597	797	35	33	570
\$5,000 to \$7,499	3 997	1 755	43	33	1 101	4 283	688	11	18	404
\$7,500 to \$9,999	4 746	1 220	14	47	807	5 858	369	—	23	342
\$10,000 to \$14,999	10 855	2 403	21	87	1 362	14 031	805	46	28	594
\$15,000 to \$19,999	13 850	1 808	5	131	1 323	18 586	635	25	64	572
\$20,000 to \$24,999	14 371	1 379	9	89	1 137	20 289	495	36	46	567
\$25,000 to \$34,999	23 887	1 790	42	250	1 119	30 580	645	34	152	632
\$35,000 to \$49,999	19 618	856	16	216	558	19 962	398	32	104	253
\$50,000 or more	24 046	311	5	205	318	12 622	108	5	93	64
Median	\$27 492	\$12 968	\$17 288	\$27 450	\$13 633	\$24 312	\$13 481	\$18 787	\$28 430	\$15 599
Mean	\$37 039	\$16 423	\$22 440	\$33 284	\$17 443	\$28 154	\$17 146	\$20 591	\$32 396	\$17 657
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	433 806	57 391	644	5 018	40 214	478 473	20 432	812	2 806	16 847
Income in 1979 below poverty level	26 173	15 897	156	858	12 299	25 262	5 429	215	372	4 497
District 6						District 7				
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>										
Total persons	501 896	9 077	612	2 053	10 870					
Male	243 719	4 803	321	915	5 345					
Female	258 177	4 274	291	1 138	5 525					
Under 5 years	28 737	775	19	236	1 220					
5 to 14 years	75 511	1 684	95	414	2 748					
15 to 59 years	312 698	6 014	462	1 295	6 411					
60 to 64 years	25 271	252	20	32	203					
65 years and over	59 679	352	16	76	288					
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
Families	135 801	2 040	135	442	2 449					
With own children under 18 years	66 835	1 296	115	319	1 823					
Married-couple families	117 384	1 270	118	410	1 704					
With own children under 18 years	58 173	747	100	305	1 220					
Female householder, no husband present	14 447	662	12	25	680					
With own children under 18 years	7 519	515	10	14	555					
<b>YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED</b>										
Persons 25 years old and over	311 808	4 631	378	1 178	4 818					
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	49 110	712	41	169	1 796					
High school: 1 to 3 years	42 201	1 008	76	54	764					
4 years	110 944	1 690	152	185	1 209					
College: 1 to 3 years	49 981	629	66	167	503					
4 or more years	59 572	592	43	603	546					
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over	388 253	6 410	498	1 341	6 642					
Labor force	259 603	4 171	368	941	4 202					
Employed	248 662	3 816	339	897	3 921					
Unemployed	10 614	334	29	44	281					
Female, 16 years and over	202 773	3 050	240	736	3 403					
Labor force	111 591	1 971	144	415	1 823					
Employed	106 894	1 793	129	371	1 676					
Unemployed	4 659	178	15	44	147					
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979</b>										
Families	135 801	2 040	135	442	2 449					
Less than \$5,000	4 165	207	9	14	554					
\$5,000 to \$7,499	4 295	114	17	20	135					
\$7,500 to \$9,999	5 735	138	5	26	160					
\$10,000 to \$14,999	15 636	298	20	27	452					
\$15,000 to \$19,999	20 447	277	9	67	291					
\$20,000 to \$24,999	23 535	324	11	66	283					
\$25,000 to \$34,999	33 588	390	37	108	381					
\$35,000 to \$49,999	19 194	227	14	70	146					
\$50,000 or more	9 206	65	13	44	47					
Median	\$23 470	\$19 676	\$23 196	\$25 057	\$13 864					
Mean	\$26 687	\$20 992	\$24 277	\$30 211	\$16 814					
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	492 242	8 180	612	2 030	10 509					
Income in 1979 below poverty level	24 451	1 256	176	133	3 054					

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.



Table 8. General Housing Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

**The State  
Congressional Districts**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
<b>Total housing units</b> .....	<b>1 158 884</b>	<b>195 525</b>	<b>193 669</b>	<b>196 154</b>	<b>193 879</b>	<b>186 895</b>	<b>192 762</b>
Vacant seasonal and migratory .....	14 364	462	7 065	2 424	487	967	2 959
Year-round housing units .....	1 144 520	195 063	186 604	193 730	193 392	185 928	189 803
<b>TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS</b>							
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>699 259</b>	<b>108 344</b>	<b>114 886</b>	<b>116 965</b>	<b>113 468</b>	<b>119 927</b>	<b>125 669</b>
Percent of occupied housing units .....	63.9	57.8	64.8	63.0	61.2	67.8	69.4
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>394 419</b>	<b>79 188</b>	<b>62 400</b>	<b>68 596</b>	<b>71 884</b>	<b>56 996</b>	<b>55 355</b>
<b>Vacant housing units</b> .....	<b>50 842</b>	<b>7 531</b>	<b>9 318</b>	<b>8 169</b>	<b>8 040</b>	<b>9 005</b>	<b>8 779</b>
For sale only .....	8 234	1 087	1 267	1 142	1 593	1 723	1 422
For rent .....	19 697	3 425	3 552	3 352	3 423	3 631	2 314
Held for occasional use .....	6 191	504	1 439	632	553	929	2 134
Other vacants .....	16 720	2 515	3 060	3 043	2 471	2 722	2 909
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>							
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>699 259</b>	<b>108 344</b>	<b>114 886</b>	<b>116 965</b>	<b>113 468</b>	<b>119 927</b>	<b>125 669</b>
1979 to March 1980 .....	61 216	9 087	10 774	9 457	10 146	10 522	11 230
1975 to 1978 .....	159 362	22 670	27 284	26 343	25 777	27 519	29 769
1970 to 1974 .....	113 849	17 041	19 104	17 992	18 369	20 478	20 865
1960 to 1969 .....	169 447	27 651	28 208	28 445	26 260	29 495	29 388
1950 to 1959 .....	118 220	20 778	16 637	21 495	19 636	19 191	20 483
1949 or earlier .....	77 165	11 117	12 879	13 233	13 280	12 722	13 934
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>394 419</b>	<b>79 188</b>	<b>62 400</b>	<b>68 596</b>	<b>71 884</b>	<b>56 996</b>	<b>55 355</b>
1979 to March 1980 .....	136 666	27 072	26 865	22 885	22 731	18 484	18 629
1975 to 1978 .....	139 420	28 453	20 803	24 790	25 220	20 264	19 890
1970 to 1974 .....	55 733	11 792	7 155	9 874	11 215	8 409	7 288
1960 to 1969 .....	37 215	7 552	4 172	7 052	7 885	5 401	5 153
1959 or earlier .....	25 385	4 319	3 405	3 995	4 833	4 438	4 395
<b>BATHROOMS</b>							
<b>Year-round housing units</b> .....	<b>1 144 520</b>	<b>195 063</b>	<b>186 604</b>	<b>193 730</b>	<b>193 392</b>	<b>185 928</b>	<b>189 803</b>
No bathroom or only a half bath .....	23 102	3 475	4 752	2 991	4 305	3 924	3 655
1 complete bathroom .....	665 405	114 121	116 389	119 789	104 859	103 263	106 984
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s) .....	211 015	41 335	34 570	36 357	26 535	35 718	36 500
2 or more complete bathrooms .....	244 998	36 132	30 893	34 593	57 693	43 023	42 664
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>699 259</b>	<b>108 344</b>	<b>114 886</b>	<b>116 965</b>	<b>113 468</b>	<b>119 927</b>	<b>125 669</b>
No bathroom or only a half bath .....	5 258	449	1 406	740	743	893	1 027
1 complete bathroom .....	301 686	41 328	59 518	54 007	39 727	50 572	56 534
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s) .....	174 532	34 410	27 044	31 006	22 026	29 588	30 458
2 or more complete bathrooms .....	217 783	32 157	26 918	31 212	50 972	38 874	37 650
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>394 419</b>	<b>79 188</b>	<b>62 400</b>	<b>68 596</b>	<b>71 884</b>	<b>56 996</b>	<b>55 355</b>
No bathroom or only a half bath .....	15 372	2 643	2 703	1 914	3 180	2 623	2 309
1 complete bathroom .....	329 931	67 232	50 452	59 915	59 887	46 791	45 654
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s) .....	30 370	6 105	6 325	4 365	3 757	4 976	4 842
2 or more complete bathrooms .....	18 746	3 208	2 920	2 402	5 060	2 606	2 550
<b>Year-round housing units</b> .....	<b>1 144 520</b>	<b>195 063</b>	<b>186 604</b>	<b>193 730</b>	<b>193 392</b>	<b>185 928</b>	<b>189 803</b>
<b>KITCHEN FACILITIES</b>							
Complete kitchen facilities .....	1 129 902	192 198	184 199	191 939	190 447	183 510	187 609
No complete kitchen facilities .....	14 618	2 865	2 405	1 791	2 945	2 418	2 194
<b>SOURCE OF WATER</b>							
Public system or private company .....	899 330	178 075	109 443	171 422	178 384	130 849	131 157
Individual drilled well .....	203 602	14 384	55 691	19 599	13 299	49 640	50 989
Individual dug well .....	37 528	2 413	20 047	2 485	1 599	5 036	5 948
Some other source .....	4 060	191	1 423	224	110	403	1 709
<b>SEWAGE DISPOSAL</b>							
Public sewer .....	781 657	167 802	83 843	149 259	147 881	112 285	120 587
Septic tank or cesspool .....	357 446	26 560	101 549	43 800	44 637	72 760	68 140
Other means .....	5 417	701	1 212	671	874	883	1 076
<b>AIR CONDITIONING</b>							
None .....	611 906	91 113	124 214	103 740	89 623	100 486	102 730
Central system .....	86 997	18 932	5 107	19 330	18 132	11 589	13 907
1 or more individual room units .....	445 617	85 018	57 283	70 660	85 637	73 853	73 166
<b>HEATING EQUIPMENT</b>							
Steam or hot water system .....	603 060	116 518	98 120	86 501	110 461	96 276	95 184
Central warm-air furnace .....	306 353	44 921	37 372	72 755	52 519	50 150	48 636
Electric heat pump .....	18 782	2 394	2 909	3 798	3 608	2 968	3 105
Other built-in electric units .....	97 874	13 387	21 435	15 050	11 142	15 749	21 111
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace .....	13 306	2 876	2 251	2 319	2 224	1 695	1 941
Room heaters with flue .....	53 005	8 785	8 694	8 057	8 248	10 964	8 257
Room heaters without flue .....	13 553	2 792	2 011	1 754	2 552	2 350	2 094
Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters .....	37 140	3 203	13 408	3 380	2 483	5 488	9 178
None .....	1 447	187	404	116	155	288	297
<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>1 093 678</b>	<b>187 532</b>	<b>177 286</b>	<b>185 561</b>	<b>185 352</b>	<b>176 923</b>	<b>181 024</b>
<b>TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT</b>							
With telephone .....	1 056 371	179 107	170 698	180 011	178 504	171 530	176 521
No telephone .....	37 307	8 425	6 588	5 550	6 848	5 393	4 503
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>							
None .....	117 654	27 121	13 741	24 055	22 998	16 943	12 796
1 .....	380 589	69 880	62 483	67 585	64 980	55 190	60 471
2 .....	415 850	64 910	68 284	67 578	69 520	72 284	73 274
3 or more .....	179 585	25 621	32 778	26 343	27 854	32 506	34 483



Table 9. Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

**The State  
Congressional Districts****UNITS IN STRUCTURE**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
<b>Year-round housing units</b>	<b>1 144 520</b>	<b>195 063</b>	<b>186 604</b>	<b>193 730</b>	<b>193 392</b>	<b>185 928</b>	<b>189 803</b>
1, detached	669 829	103 224	117 436	109 328	103 424	114 448	121 969
1, attached	30 949	5 553	3 840	6 485	6 115	3 531	5 425
2	122 590	16 476	19 589	21 343	23 555	20 698	20 929
3 and 4	111 097	19 753	14 779	19 855	19 412	20 985	16 313
5 or more	200 863	49 165	26 647	35 428	40 570	24 915	24 138
Mobile home or trailer, etc.	9 192	892	4 313	1 291	316	1 351	1 029
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b>	<b>699 259</b>	<b>108 344</b>	<b>114 886</b>	<b>116 965</b>	<b>113 468</b>	<b>119 927</b>	<b>125 669</b>
1, detached	602 048	96 493	101 708	99 064	92 523	103 765	108 495
1, attached	16 172	2 508	862	3 767	3 614	2 013	3 408
2	38 779	4 279	6 282	6 839	6 741	7 112	7 526
3 and 4	17 212	2 164	1 763	3 272	3 310	3 432	3 271
5 or more	17 875	2 155	1 093	2 911	7 104	2 461	2 151
Mobile home or trailer, etc.	7 173	745	3 178	1 112	176	1 144	818
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b>	<b>394 419</b>	<b>79 188</b>	<b>62 400</b>	<b>68 596</b>	<b>71 884</b>	<b>56 996</b>	<b>55 355</b>
1, detached	49 725	5 303	11 465	8 068	8 627	7 439	8 823
1, attached	12 875	2 752	2 759	2 223	2 099	1 308	1 734
2	76 868	11 571	11 948	13 158	15 610	12 276	12 305
3 and 4	86 296	16 537	11 943	15 106	15 007	15 714	11 989
5 or more	167 056	42 899	23 403	29 910	30 421	20 098	20 325
Mobile home or trailer, etc.	1 599	126	882	131	120	161	179

**YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT**

<b>Year-round housing units</b>	<b>1 144 520</b>	<b>195 063</b>	<b>186 604</b>	<b>193 730</b>	<b>193 392</b>	<b>185 928</b>	<b>189 803</b>
1979 to March 1980	20 353	3 090	3 711	3 376	2 626	3 558	3 992
1975 to 1978	68 481	9 762	12 810	10 552	8 834	12 668	13 855
1970 to 1974	117 801	19 145	22 579	19 300	12 788	21 989	22 000
1960 to 1969	222 018	37 523	39 500	36 360	32 766	37 868	38 001
1950 to 1959	216 176	40 636	30 240	35 835	40 682	33 439	35 344
1940 to 1949	133 425	27 766	15 989	24 460	28 152	18 294	18 764
1939 or earlier	366 266	57 141	61 775	63 847	67 544	58 112	57 847
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b>	<b>699 259</b>	<b>108 344</b>	<b>114 886</b>	<b>116 965</b>	<b>113 468</b>	<b>119 927</b>	<b>125 669</b>
1979 to March 1980	11 862	1 744	2 276	1 739	1 336	2 047	2 720
1975 to 1978	47 566	6 513	8 883	7 400	5 737	8 730	10 303
1970 to 1974	64 678	8 545	12 346	9 831	6 475	13 675	13 806
1960 to 1969	144 751	19 765	26 383	22 115	20 985	28 428	27 075
1950 to 1959	164 909	30 146	22 188	27 696	29 008	26 736	29 135
1940 to 1949	78 001	15 053	9 828	14 589	15 350	11 242	11 939
1939 or earlier	187 492	26 578	32 982	33 595	34 577	29 069	30 691
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b>	<b>394 419</b>	<b>79 188</b>	<b>62 400</b>	<b>68 596</b>	<b>71 884</b>	<b>56 996</b>	<b>55 355</b>
1979 to March 1980	4 609	833	921	958	692	655	550
1975 to 1978	17 944	2 968	3 386	2 675	2 677	3 402	2 836
1970 to 1974	47 950	10 049	9 373	8 516	5 734	7 259	7 019
1960 to 1969	70 706	16 750	11 809	13 358	10 727	8 161	9 901
1950 to 1959	44 856	9 395	6 996	7 194	10 463	5 516	5 292
1940 to 1949	49 497	11 507	5 239	8 778	11 692	6 181	6 100
1939 or earlier	158 857	27 686	24 676	27 117	29 899	25 822	23 657

**BEDROOMS**

<b>Year-round housing units</b>	<b>1 144 520</b>	<b>195 063</b>	<b>186 604</b>	<b>193 730</b>	<b>193 392</b>	<b>185 928</b>	<b>189 803</b>
None	21 716	4 565	3 292	4 067	4 095	3 268	2 429
1	168 192	35 016	24 945	31 605	30 922	22 359	23 345
2	347 927	60 536	54 946	60 804	57 803	54 704	59 134
3	415 476	67 187	72 633	71 231	59 351	72 319	72 755
4	151 448	22 510	24 918	21 132	29 392	27 113	26 383
5 or more	39 761	5 249	5 870	4 891	11 829	6 165	5 757
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b>	<b>699 259</b>	<b>108 344</b>	<b>114 886</b>	<b>116 965</b>	<b>113 468</b>	<b>119 927</b>	<b>125 669</b>
None	640	86	144	98	105	79	128
1	27 905	3 265	4 268	5 452	5 786	4 045	5 089
2	163 490	25 099	26 244	29 159	25 315	26 332	31 341
3	338 212	54 952	57 961	59 281	45 633	59 632	60 753
4	134 337	20 223	21 549	18 742	26 027	24 303	23 493
5 or more	34 675	4 719	4 720	4 233	10 602	5 536	4 865
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b>	<b>394 419</b>	<b>79 188</b>	<b>62 400</b>	<b>68 596</b>	<b>71 884</b>	<b>56 996</b>	<b>55 355</b>
None	18 993	4 105	2 720	3 626	3 621	2 852	2 069
1	128 918	29 238	18 746	24 022	23 303	16 707	16 902
2	164 960	32 689	25 426	28 605	29 180	24 679	24 381
3	64 841	10 764	12 038	9 940	12 160	10 400	9 539
4	13 009	1 936	2 639	1 877	2 687	1 930	1 940
5 or more	3 698	456	831	526	933	428	524

<b>Year-round housing units</b>	<b>1 144 520</b>	<b>195 063</b>	<b>186 604</b>	<b>193 730</b>	<b>193 392</b>	<b>185 928</b>	<b>189 803</b>
<b>STORIES IN STRUCTURE</b>							
1 to 3	1 091 120	181 936	183 203	182 041	178 806	179 426	185 708
4 to 6	33 648	9 883	2 696	6 832	6 399	4 399	3 439
7 to 12	13 720	2 642	705	2 126	6 104	1 701	442
13 or more	6 032	602	-	2 731	2 083	402	214

**PASSENGER ELEVATOR**

Structures with 4 or more stories	53 400	13 127	3 401	11 689	14 586	6 502	4 095
With elevator	42 768	10 127	2 517	10 128	12 624	4 403	2 969
No elevator	10 632	3 000	884	1 561	1 962	2 099	1 126

Table 10. **Fuels and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

**The State  
Congressional Districts**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Occupied housing units .....	1 093 678	187 532	177 286	185 561	185 352	176 923	181 024
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>							
Utility gas .....	236 166	57 928	15 091	43 108	49 201	35 787	35 051
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	13 238	1 837	4 251	1 403	1 582	1 784	2 381
Electricity .....	117 164	16 359	23 652	19 047	15 536	18 808	23 762
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	698 056	108 482	122 277	119 138	117 821	117 222	113 116
Coal or coke .....	2 237	366	750	269	125	237	490
Wood .....	24 350	2 104	10 955	2 247	461	2 724	5 859
Other fuel .....	1 579	302	185	249	474	207	162
No fuel used .....	888	154	125	100	152	154	203
<b>WATER HEATING FUEL</b>							
Utility gas .....	309 366	70 567	18 641	65 123	65 813	46 880	42 342
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	35 127	3 784	10 049	4 198	4 656	6 578	5 862
Electricity .....	284 336	41 653	58 620	50 404	34 308	43 264	56 087
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	459 910	70 701	88 609	65 359	79 805	79 491	75 945
Other .....	3 351	507	1 082	344	457	417	544
No fuel used .....	1 588	320	285	133	313	293	244
<b>COOKING FUEL</b>							
Utility gas .....	301 444	58 122	19 770	65 353	77 015	44 472	36 712
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	73 240	5 317	25 584	6 164	7 921	14 423	13 831
Electricity .....	710 495	122 648	130 052	113 009	98 751	116 720	129 315
Other .....	6 351	1 041	1 550	773	1 245	896	846
No fuel used .....	2 148	404	330	262	420	412	320
<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>							
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	564 452	92 655	90 365	94 681	88 732	98 127	99 892
With a mortgage .....	388 311	62 805	63 139	63 192	59 316	69 102	70 757
Less than \$100 .....	227	10	82	24	41	47	23
\$100 to \$149 .....	1 134	196	286	171	122	114	245
\$150 to \$199 .....	5 424	856	1 583	813	286	753	1 133
\$200 to \$249 .....	20 184	3 291	5 519	2 867	941	2 765	4 801
\$250 to \$299 .....	39 669	7 547	8 909	6 431	2 516	5 932	8 334
\$300 to \$349 .....	48 370	8 487	9 694	8 556	4 117	7 797	9 719
\$350 to \$399 .....	48 707	8 873	8 502	8 620	5 205	8 183	9 324
\$400 to \$449 .....	45 123	7 824	7 830	8 339	4 789	7 685	8 656
\$450 to \$499 .....	38 438	6 543	6 082	6 958	4 964	6 781	7 110
\$500 to \$599 .....	54 543	9 268	7 610	9 147	8 642	9 982	9 894
\$600 to \$749 .....	42 513	5 981	4 674	7 004	9 700	8 400	6 754
\$750 or more .....	43 979	3 929	2 368	4 262	17 993	10 663	4 764
Median .....	\$434	\$414	\$382	\$425	\$577	\$459	\$410
Not mortgaged .....	176 141	29 850	27 226	31 489	29 416	29 025	29 135
Less than \$50 .....	221	38	101	18	27	5	32
\$50 to \$74 .....	833	40	295	109	82	140	167
\$75 to \$99 .....	3 196	343	1 224	412	254	424	539
\$100 to \$149 .....	24 392	3 846	6 525	3 428	1 978	3 639	4 976
\$150 to \$199 .....	55 160	10 405	9 749	9 604	5 829	9 354	10 219
\$200 to \$249 .....	47 720	8 614	5 697	9 516	7 786	8 265	7 842
\$250 or more .....	44 619	6 564	3 635	8 402	13 460	7 198	5 360
Median .....	\$204	\$201	\$178	\$211	\$242	\$206	\$193
<b>GROSS RENT</b>							
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	386 733	78 396	60 109	67 729	71 010	55 976	53 513
Less than \$60 .....	5 487	1 202	646	1 301	1 175	666	497
\$60 to \$79 .....	8 369	1 685	1 664	1 526	1 279	1 007	1 208
\$80 to \$99 .....	8 786	1 957	1 429	1 283	1 416	1 326	1 375
\$100 to \$119 .....	7 533	1 764	1 117	874	1 265	1 235	1 278
\$120 to \$149 .....	14 200	2 585	2 136	1 840	2 351	2 848	2 440
\$150 to \$169 .....	15 612	3 278	2 496	2 240	2 329	2 780	2 489
\$170 to \$199 .....	34 079	8 464	5 092	4 700	4 188	5 900	5 735
\$200 to \$249 .....	76 006	16 181	14 993	11 339	10 257	12 023	11 213
\$250 to \$299 .....	74 057	14 347	12 373	14 568	12 164	10 466	10 139
\$300 to \$349 .....	56 099	12 442	7 987	11 892	10 354	6 387	7 037
\$350 to \$399 .....	29 895	6 145	3 412	6 313	7 055	3 749	3 221
\$400 to \$499 .....	25 808	4 860	2 675	5 299	7 154	3 152	2 668
\$500 or more .....	16 804	1 623	1 011	2 490	7 818	2 194	1 668
No cash rent .....	13 998	1 863	3 078	2 064	2 205	2 243	2 545
Median .....	\$261	\$254	\$246	\$277	\$292	\$246	\$247



[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8.]



Table 11. **Characteristics of Housing Units With Householder of Specified Race and Spanish Origin: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B.]

**The State  
Congressional Districts**

**TENURE**

Occupied housing units .....	176 780	2 648	174	539	2 812
Owner-occupied housing units .....	124 225	960	66	296	802
Percent of occupied housing units .....	70.3	36.3	37.9	54.9	28.5
Renter-occupied housing units .....	52 555	1 688	108	243	2 010

**MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY  
OWNER COSTS**

Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	98 706	792	49	256	577
With a mortgage .....	69 721	696	37	239	483
Less than \$200 .....	1 350	51	—	—	13
\$200 to \$299 .....	13 054	53	5	18	47
\$300 to \$399 .....	18 860	158	9	11	98
\$400 to \$499 .....	15 515	190	6	31	127
\$500 or more .....	20 942	244	17	179	198
Median .....	\$410	\$445	\$475	\$500+	\$466
Not mortgaged .....	28 985	96	12	17	94

**GROSS RENT**

Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	50 775	1 649	103	243	1 987
Less than \$100 .....	2 848	161	5	9	134
\$100 to \$199 .....	11 134	434	27	73	654
\$200 to \$299 .....	20 220	687	—	100	917
\$300 or more .....	14 061	344	71	51	255
No cash rent .....	2 512	23	—	10	27
Median .....	\$250	\$232	\$300+	\$234	\$221

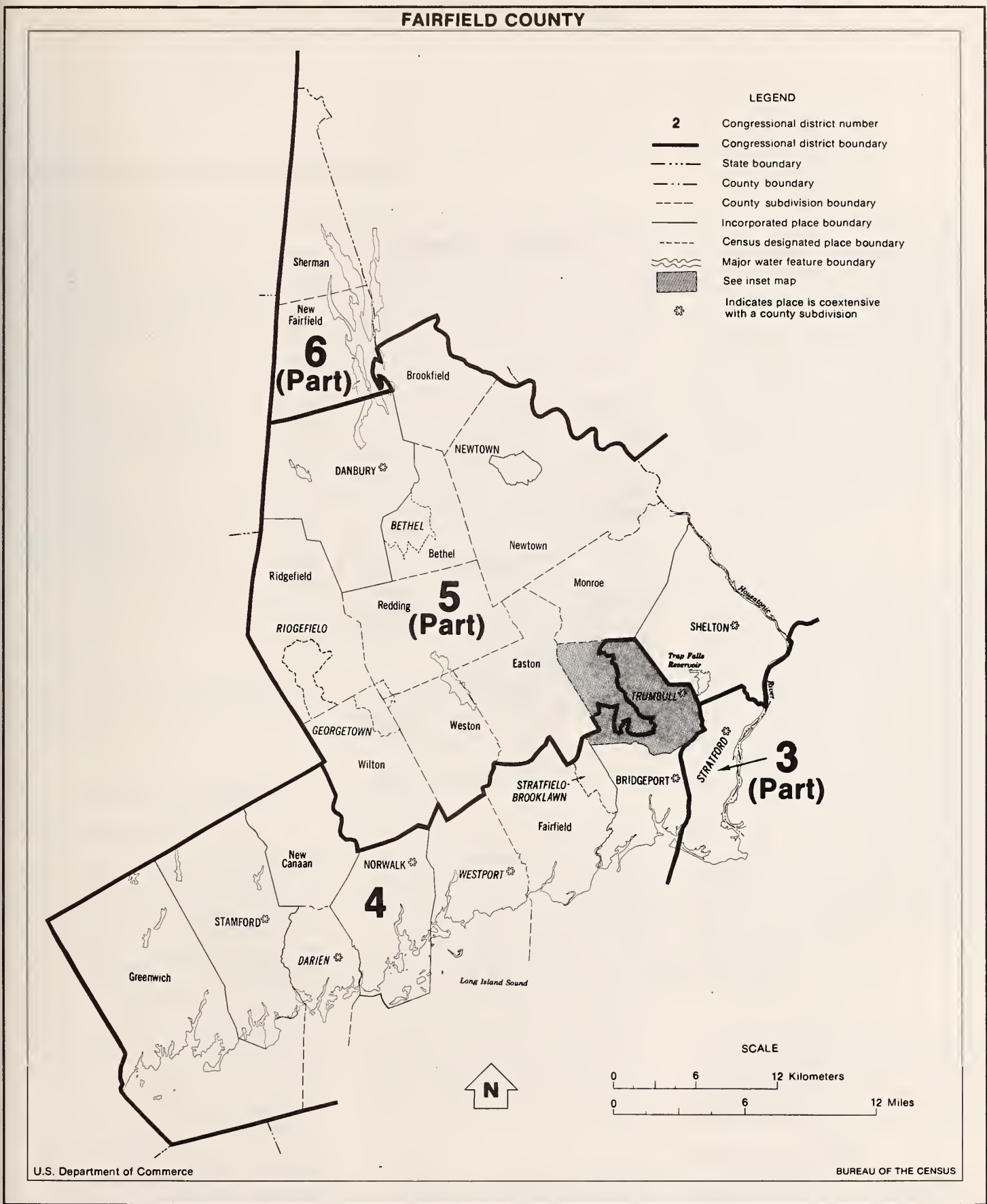
<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Race					Spanish origin <sup>1</sup>
White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		
District 6					
Occupied housing units .....	176 780	2 648	174	539	2 812
Owner-occupied housing units .....	124 225	960	66	296	802
Percent of occupied housing units .....	70.3	36.3	37.9	54.9	28.5
Renter-occupied housing units .....	52 555	1 688	108	243	2 010
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	98 706	792	49	256	577
With a mortgage .....	69 721	696	37	239	483
Less than \$200 .....	1 350	51	—	—	13
\$200 to \$299 .....	13 054	53	5	18	47
\$300 to \$399 .....	18 860	158	9	11	98
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Median .....	\$410	\$445	\$475	\$500+	\$466
Not mortgaged .....	28 985	96	12	17	94
GROSS RENT					
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	50 775	1 649	103	243	1 987
Less than \$100 .....	2 848	161	5	9	134
\$100 to \$199 .....	11 134	434	27	73	654
\$200 to \$299 .....	20 220	687	—	100	917
\$300 or more .....	14 061	344	71	51	255
No cash rent .....	2 512	23	—	10	27
Median .....	\$250	\$232	\$300+	\$234	\$221

# Congressional Districts, Counties, County Subdivisions (Towns), and Places





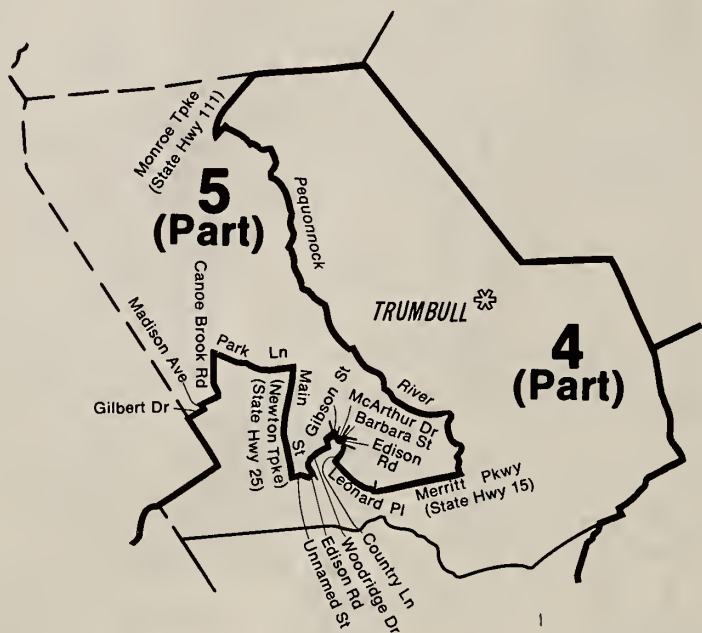


Congressional districts established October 29, 1981; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.



INSET – FAIRFIELD COUNTY

TRUMBULL (TOWN)

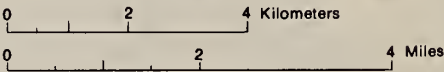


LEGEND

- 2** Congressional district number
- Congressional district boundary
- County subdivision boundary
- Incorporated place boundary
- Indicates place is coextensive with a county subdivision



SCALE



## Appendix A.—Area Classifications

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### STATES

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are the constituent units of the United States.

### CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

#### Congressional Redistricting

States are assigned seats in the House of Representatives on the basis of an apportionment following each decennial population census. The apportionment procedure, determined by Congress, assigns seats to each State on the basis of the census population, and the number of seats for that State remains constant for 10 years until the next apportionment. The total number of seats in the House of Representatives has been 435 since the apportionment following the 1910 census, except for temporary expansion for Alaska and Hawaii from 1959 to 1962.

After an apportionment, each State allocated two or more seats in the House is responsible for subdividing the State into congressional districts for the pur-

pose of electing each representative.<sup>1</sup> This redistricting action is generally the result of a law passed by the State legislature and signed by the governor. Each congressional district is as equal in population to all other congressional districts in the State as is practicable based on the last decennial census.

The congressional districts in this report are those in effect for the 98th Congress, elected in 1982, and they are the first to reflect the 1980 census apportionment. Most States have redrawn their congressional district boundaries based on 1980 populations (Maine and Montana plan to redistrict for the 99th Congress). Final redistricting of a few other States may be delayed by legal action. Unless there is further legal action, these districts will be in effect until 1992.

Federal statutes governing the apportionment process and method and redistricting may be found in Title 2, United States Code.

#### Data Compilation for Congressional Districts

Data from the 1980 census have been compiled for congressional districts by equating component census geographic areas to each district and summing all data for areas coded to the district. Where the smallest census geographic area was split by a congressional district boundary, the census records for the area were reviewed to determine in which district the majority of the population fell, and the entire area was coded to that district.

The 1970 population totals for congressional districts were obtained by summing the 1970 census counts for

<sup>1</sup> Six States have only one representative, who is elected at large, and the District of Columbia has a nonvoting delegate.

component areas, including all subsequent corrections made to these counts. A review of the 1970 census maps was made where the smallest geographic census area was split by a congressional district line. If the population of the census area was small or the part in one of the congressional districts was relatively minor, the entire population was assigned to the district with the larger share of the area. Otherwise, the population was apportioned to the two congressional districts on the basis of settlement pattern.

### COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes.

### PLACES

Two types of places are recognized in the census reports—incorporated places and census designated places—as defined below. Data are shown in table 2 for places with 10,000 or more inhabitants.

#### Incorporated Places

Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are



incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: boroughs in Alaska and New York and towns in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. The towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions (MCD's) for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

### Census Designated Places

As in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, the Census Bureau has delineated boundaries for closely settled population centers without corporate limits. In 1980, the name of each such place is followed by "(CDP)," meaning "census designated place." In the 1970 and earlier censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

In 11 States, certain CDP's are coextensive with MCD's. These entities are shown in the Town/Township section of table 2 in this report. The States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

Census designated place boundaries change with changes in the settlement pattern; a place which has the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries. Boundary outlines for CDP's appear on the county subdivision maps available for purchase from the Census Bureau.

### TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS

Statistics for minor civil divisions, the primary legal subdivisions of counties, are presented in table 2 only for 11 States where those areas have important significance as geographic units. Data are shown

in table 2 for towns of 10,000 or more in the six New England States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont) and in New York and Wisconsin, and for townships of 10,000 or more in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

### URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

As defined for the 1980 census, urban residence comprises all persons and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside urbanized areas. More specifically, urban residence consists of all persons and housing units in (1) places of 2,500 or more inhabitants incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those persons and housing units in the rural portions of extended cities; (2) census designated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, and (3) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. The population and housing units not classified as urban constitute the rural population and housing.

#### Urbanized Areas

The major objective of the Census Bureau in delineating urbanized areas is to provide a better separation of urban and rural population and housing in the vicinity of large cities. An urbanized area consists of a central city or cities and surrounding closely settled territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum population of 50,000.

#### Rural Farm

The rural farm population and housing comprises all persons and housing units

living in rural areas on farms. Farms are defined as places from which sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products amounted to \$1,000 or more during 1979.

### AREA MEASUREMENTS

Area measurement figures for States were prepared by using a digitization process on the topographic quadrangle maps produced by the U.S. Geological Survey. Area figures for all counties, places, towns and townships covered in these reports can be found in the 1980 Census of Population, *Number of Inhabitants*, PC80-1-A1, United States Summary.

Area measurement figures for congressional districts were prepared using an electronic digital planimeter to measure those counties split by congressional districts. Map types used for this process include U.S. Department of Transportation county maps and various census maps such as the Metropolitan Map Series (MMS). Area measurements for counties not split by congressional districts were derived from the digitized U.S. Geological Survey maps.

The land area figures for States shown in this report may differ from those shown in the PC80-1-A State reports because of changes made subsequent to the preparation of the area measurement figures shown in the State reports.

### HISTORIC DATA

In some instances, 1970 population counts shown in table 1 have been revised since publication of the 1970 census reports. Counts which have been revised for States, counties, places, and towns/townships are not identified in this report but are indicated by the prefix "r" in the PC80-1-A State reports.

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### GENERAL

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The principal determinant for the responses was, therefore, the questionnaire and its accompanying instruction guide. Furthermore, census takers were instructed, in their telephone and personal-visit interviews, to read the questions directly from the questionnaire. The definitions and explanations given below for each subject are drawn largely from various technical and procedural materials used in the collection of the data. These materials helped the census interviewers to understand more fully the intent of each question, and thus to resolve problems or unusual cases in a manner consistent with this intent. Also included is certain explanatory information to assist the user in the proper utilization of the statistics.

Facsimiles of the questionnaire pages containing the population and housing questions used to produce the data shown in this report and the pages of the respondent instruction guide which relate to these questions are presented in appendix E.

### POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

#### Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. The meas-



ure, "persons per household," is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). For further information see the housing unit definition.

### Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Four basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship appear in the PC80-1-B, PC80-1-C, and PC80-1-D reports (and Summary Tape Files 2, 4, and 5).

**Householder**—One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with non-relatives only.

**Spouse**—A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

**Child**—A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own" children are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age. "Related" children in a family include own children and all other persons (except the spouse of the householder) under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

**Other Relative**—Any person related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, who is not shown separately in the particular table (e.g., "spouse," "child," "brother or sister," or "parent").

**Nonrelative**—Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

### Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual may be (1) a householder living alone or with non-relatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

### Family

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption; all persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

### Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

**Inmates of Institutions**—Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes,

schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

**Other**—This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are nine or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

### Sex

The data on sex were derived from answers to question 3, which was asked of all persons.

### Race

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. Both 100-percent and sample totals for racial groups are included in the tables of this report. For a discussion of the two data sources, see the section on "Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for Racial Groups" on page B-3. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, data for housing units, households, and families are classified by the race of the householder.



For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and "Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French American Indian, or Spanish American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" in table 1, which is based on 100-percent tabulations, includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, or Guamanian. The total for "Asian and Pacific Islander," which is available only from sample tabulations, is shown in tables 7 and 11 and includes the nine groups listed above as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in

an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese and Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

**Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for Racial Groups**—There may be differences in this report between the *totals* for the racial groups based on 100-percent tabulations (tables 1 and 2) and sample tabulations (tables 7 and 11). Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. Sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible for most groups. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therein in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a

"Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied for most groups, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data on racial groups. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

**Comparability With 1970 Census Data**—Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" and "Other" populations (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 census publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 53 percent reported



"White." (The corresponding figures for 100-percent tabulations are 40 percent and 56 percent, respectively.) As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Other" are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, these changes do not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level of immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970, but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for the Asian and Pacific Islander population.

### Spanish/Hispanic Origin

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent were derived from answers to

question 7, which was asked of all persons. Information on the Spanish origin population shown in this report is derived from both 1980 census 100-percent and sample tabulations. For a discussion of the two data sources, see "Comparability Between 1980 Census 100-Percent and Sample Totals for the Spanish Origin Population," below.

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire—Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban—as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America or they are persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, data for housing units, households, and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one Spanish origin and persons of both a Spanish and another origin who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, the first reported origin of the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, in the 100-percent edit a response was assigned by computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If origin was not entered for any household member (excluding a paid employee), origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. The sample processing included more extensive edit procedures. For example, if any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was first assigned from available related information, such as ancestry and place of birth, reported for the individual. These edit procedures are a variation of

the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

**Limitations of the Data**—A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the Spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "*Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980.*"

**Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Population**—There may be differences in this report between the total Spanish origin population based on 100-percent (tables 1 and 2) and sample tabulations (tables 7 and 11). Such differences reflect the results of more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item during the processing of sample questionnaires as well as sampling variability and nonsampling error. (For an explanation of sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data.")

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

**Comparability With 1970 Census Data**—The 1980 figures on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with 1970



Spanish origin totals because of a number of factors; namely, overall improvements in the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

### Age

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in questions 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to question 5a (on age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference, as calculated in the computer, between date of birth and April 1, 1980. The median ages shown in this report are computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in table 1.

### Marital Status

The data on marital status were derived from question 6, which was asked of all persons.

The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration.

Persons classified as "now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced and those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Persons in common-law marriages are classified as married; persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married; and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

### School Enrollment

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8 and 9. Persons are included as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons were to be reported as enrolled in nursery school if the school included instruction as an integral phase of its program but not if only custodial care was given. Children in Head Start programs were to be reported in nursery school or kindergarten as appropriate.

Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 through 8, and high school includes grades 9 through 12. In general, a public school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal government agency. In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

### Years of School Completed

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9

and 10. Persons whose education was received in a foreign school system or an ungraded school were instructed to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. If a person was currently attending or did not finish the highest grade attended, he or she was tabulated as having completed the previous grade or year.

If the person did not attend college but finished high school by an equivalency test (GED), the person was instructed to mark grade 12 (high school, 4 years).

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school as well as those who completed one or more years of college.

### Nativity and Place of Birth

The data on nativity and place of birth were derived from answers to questions 11 and 12. The category "native" comprises persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or in an outlying area of the United States. Also included in this category is the small number of persons who were born abroad with at least one American parent. Persons not classified as native are classified as "foreign born."

Native persons are classified according to their State or area of birth. Respondents were instructed to report place of birth as the mother's usual State of residence at the time of the birth rather than as the location of the hospital if the birth occurred in a hospital.

### Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English

The data on language spoken at home and ability to speak English were derived from answers to questions 13a, b, and c. Persons who responded in question 13a that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to report what language they spoke (question 13b) and how well they could speak English (question 13c). All languages that were reported were coded using a detailed classification of languages. Ability to speak English was reported as one of four categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The questions on language usage were intended to determine the extent to which non-English languages are spoken in the United States and to determine



how many persons feel they have difficulty speaking English. The questions were not intended to determine which language was a person's main language, or whether a person was fluent in the non-English language that he or she reported. Therefore, persons who reported speaking a language other than English may have also spoken English at home and they may have been more fluent in English than in the non-English language.

### Ancestry

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic groups with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular ethnic group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely, country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were also identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French-Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., Polish or Italian). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the persons's ancestry was tabulated as "Not reported."

### Residence in 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to questions 15a and 15b. Residence on April 1, 1975, is the usual place of residence 5 years before enumeration. The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5 years. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State understates the number of these kinds of moves.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one half of the full census sample (see appendix D). Therefore, figures in tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

### Veteran Status

The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 18. A "veteran," as defined in census publications, is a person 16 years old or over who has served but is not now serving on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. Persons are classified as veterans if they were ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. Persons in the National Guard or in military reserve units are classified as veterans only if they were ever called to active duty. All other civilians 16 years and over are classified as nonveterans.

### Work Disability

The data on disability status were derived from answers to question 19. Persons are identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job. Persons with a work disability are further classified as "prevented from working" or "not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" refers to both physical and mental conditions. Temporary health problems are not considered a health condition.

Persons are considered limited in the kind or amount of work they could do if they were restricted in the kinds of jobs at which they were able to work or if they were unable to work at a full-time job.

### Public Transportation Disability

Persons were identified as having a public transportation disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which made it difficult or impossible for them to use buses, trains, subways, or other forms of public transportation.

### Fertility (Children Ever Born)

The data on children ever born were derived from responses to question 20. The number of children ever born to a woman consists of all live births the woman has ever had, including any babies who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her. Excluded



are miscarriages and stillbirths, and any of the woman's step-children, foster children, or children she has adopted.

### Means of Transportation To Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questions 24b, 24c, and 24d which were asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category "car, truck, or van" includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category "public transportation" includes workers who used a bus or streetcar, subway or elevated railroad, or taxicab.

A question on carpooling (question 24c) was asked of all workers who reported their means of transportation to work as "car," "truck," or "van." The category "drive alone" includes persons who usually drove alone to work, as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category "carpool" includes workers who reported that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger during the reference week. The measure "persons per private vehicle" is obtained by dividing the number of persons using a car, truck, or van, to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used.

### Reference Week

The data on labor force status and journey to work relate to the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because not all persons were enumerated during the same week.

### Labor Force Status

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26. The "labor force" includes all persons in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons 16 years old and over on active duty with the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). The "civilian labor force" consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described below.

All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

**Employed**—Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

**Unemployed**—Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last four weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

### Industry and Occupation

The data on industry and occupation were derived from answers to questions 28 and 29, respectively, and are shown here for employed persons 16 years old and over.

For persons who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. The industry and occupation statistics are based on the detailed classification systems developed for the 1980 census. The 1980 industry classification is based on the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and is similar to the 1970 system; the 1980 occupational classification is based on the new U.S. Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). This report shows major occupation and industry groups. The relationship between these major groups and more detailed categories found in other reports will be shown in the PC80-1-C and PC80-1-D reports.

### Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to question 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation. The definitions of the class of worker categories shown in this report are as follows:

**Private Wage and Salary Workers**—Private wage and salary workers are persons who work for a private employer for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or at piece rates.

**Government Workers**—Government workers are employees of any Federal, State, or local governmental units, regardless of the activity of the particular agency.

**Self-Employed Workers**—Self-employed workers are those who work for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade or who operate a farm.

**Unpaid Family Workers**—Unpaid family workers are those who work without pay in a family business or farm.

### Labor Force Status in 1979

The data on labor force status in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31.



## Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

Persons 16 years old and over are classified as "in labor force in 1979" if they worked in 1979 or had any weeks of unemployment in 1979, in accordance with the criteria for weeks worked in 1979 and weeks of unemployment in 1979 described below.

**Worked in 1979**—Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "worked in 1979."

The data on weeks worked in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did any work for pay or profit (including weeks on paid vacation or on paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or were on active duty in the Armed Forces.

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "usually worked full-time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "usually worked part-time."

**With Unemployment in 1979**—Persons 16 years old and over who had 1 or more weeks of unemployment in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "with unemployment in 1979."

**Weeks of Unemployment in 1979**—The data on weeks of unemployment in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did not work but spent any time looking for work (i.e., trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice) or on layoff from a job. Excluded are any weeks in which the person worked, even for one hour; or any weeks for which the person received any wages or salary; or in which the person was on active duty in the Armed Forces, on paid vacation, or on paid leave.

### Income in 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over.

"Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage and salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. The figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

"Wage or salary income" is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee at any time during the calendar year 1979. It includes wages, salary, pay from Armed Forces, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments and cash bonuses earned. "Nonfarm net self-employment income" is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus business expenses) received from a business, professional enterprise, or partnership in which the person was engaged on his or her own account. "Farm net self-employment income" is defined as the net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) received from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from nonfarm and farm self-employment. "Interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income" includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net royalties, and net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers. "Social Security income" includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration, prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included. "Public assistance" or public welfare income includes (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal, State, or local welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children; and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this

item. "Income from all other sources" includes unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, public or private pensions, alimony or child support, workmen's compensation, periodic payments from estates and trust funds, periodic receipts from annuities or insurance, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employees' contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1979, the characteristics of persons and the composition of households and families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1, 1980). For most households and families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the household or family throughout 1979.

The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in tables 6 and 7. Median income figures of \$30,000 or less in table 6 and \$5,000 to \$10,000 in table 7 are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B to the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, *Money Income of Households in the United States: 1979*.

The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a



particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean or per capita values in the statistics for small areas or small subgroups of the population. Since the mean and per capita income amounts are strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, they are especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is therefore a better measure than the mean or per capita when the population base is small.

### Poverty Status in 1979

Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being below or above the poverty level based on income in 1979, using a poverty index which provides a range of income cutoffs or "poverty thresholds" varying by size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. The poverty thresholds used in the 1980 census differ slightly from those used in the 1970 census, which took into account the same three factors as well as sex of the family householder or unrelated individual and farm-non-farm residence. In addition, for the 1980 census the thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons. The income cutoffs are updated each year to reflect the change in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty threshold for a family of four was \$7,412 in 1979; thresholds by size of family are shown below.

For a detailed explanation of the poverty definition, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, *Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980*.

### Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds: 1979

Size of family	Threshold
1 person (unrelated individual):	
Under 65 years.....	\$3,774
65 years and over.....	3,479
2 persons:	
Householder under 65 years....	4,876
Householder 65 years and over....	4,389
3 persons.....	5,787
4 persons.....	7,412
5 persons.....	8,776
6 persons.....	9,915
7 persons.....	11,237
8 persons.....	12,484
9 persons.....	14,812

### Persons for Whom Poverty Status Is Determined

Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total population minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level.

**Specified Poverty Level**—Because the poverty definition currently in use by the Federal Government does not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, some of the data are presented for alternate definitions ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the income cutoff at 125 percent of the poverty level was \$9,265 in 1979 for a family of 4 persons.

## HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

### Living Quarters

Living quarters are classified in the census as either housing units or group quarters. Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (e.g., a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, mobile home or trailer). However, living quarters may also be in structures intended for nonresidential use (e.g., the rooms in a ware-

house where a night guard lives), as well as in boats, tents, vans, etc.

**Housing Units**—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except those in Group Quarters as described in the next paragraph). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like, are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

**Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data**—Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In addition, in 1970 a living quarters occupied by five or more persons unrelated to the head of the household or by six or more unrelated persons was not considered to be a housing unit but a group quarters. In 1980, however, this requirement was changed and, living quarters occupied by a group of nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or by 10 or more unrelated persons were considered to be group quarters. Thus, some living quarters classified as group quarters in 1970 would be classified as



## Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

housing units in 1980. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

**Year-Round Housing Units**—Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics. Counts of the total housing inventory, however, are given for each area presented in this report.

### Occupancy and Vacancy Characteristics

**Occupied Housing Units**—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent, e.g., away on vacation. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. In tabulations of data collected of all units, by definition, the number of occupied housing units equals the number of households. In tabulations presenting data from a sample of the housing units, there may be small differences in the figures resulting from processing procedures used to weight the population and housing sample responses.

**Persons Per Occupied Housing Unit**—"Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

**Year Householder Moved Into Unit**—Data presented for this item are based on the information reported for the householder and refer to the year of the latest move. If the householder moved back into a

unit the person previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another in the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year in which a householder moved is not necessarily the same year as the year other members of the household moved, although in the majority of cases the entire household moved at the same time.

**Vacant Housing Units**—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere are also classified as vacant.

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements, i.e., the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is to be demolished or is condemned. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

**Type of Vacant Unit**—Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "seasonal and migratory" or "year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreational use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A

unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

**Vacancy Status**—Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

*For sale only.* Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

*For rent.* Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

*Held for occasional use.* This category consists of vacant year-round units which are held for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year. Shared ownership or time-sharing condominiums are also classified as "Held for occasional use." Homes reserved by their owners as second homes usually fall in this category, although some second homes may be classified as "seasonal."

*Other vacants.* This category includes all vacant year-round units which do not fall into any of the classifications specified above. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy.

**Tenure**—A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," including units rented for cash rent and those occupied without payment of cash rent.

### Utilization, Structural, and Plumbing Characteristics

**Persons Per Room**—"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. In this report, the figures shown refer to the number of occupied



housing units having 1.01 or more persons per room. Data are also shown separately for the number of persons in housing units with 1.01 or more persons per room.

**Bedrooms**—The number of bedrooms in the unit is the count of rooms used mainly for sleeping, even if also used for other purposes. Rooms reserved for sleeping, such as guest rooms, even though used infrequently, are counted as bedrooms. On the other hand, rooms used mainly for other purposes, even though used also for sleeping, such as a living room with a sofa bed, are not considered bedrooms. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

**Kitchen Facilities**—A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range or cookstove, and (3) a mechanical refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Quarters with only portable cooking equipment are not considered as having a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a mechanical refrigerator.

**Year Structure Built**—Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For a houseboat or mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year is assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in this report relate to the number of units in structures built during the specified periods and in existence at the time of enumeration.

**Units in Structure**—A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. Included in the count of

"mobile homes or trailers, etc." are units classified as boats, tents, vans, etc.

**Stories in Structure**—The count of stories (floors) in structure includes basements or attics if these contain finished rooms for living purposes.

**Passenger Elevator**—Statistics on elevator in structure are presented for housing units in structures with four or more stories or floors. The category, "No elevator," refers to the number of housing units in structures with four or more stories with no passenger elevator or with only elevator service used for freight.

**Lacking Complete Plumbing for Exclusive Use**—A housing unit is classified as "lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities (hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower) are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present. In this report, data on "lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" are shown for renter-occupied housing units. Data are also shown for the number of persons in housing units lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use.

**Bathrooms**—A complete bathroom is a room with a flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and a wash basin with piped hot and cold water for the exclusive use of the occupants of the housing unit. (Although the instructions on the questionnaire do not specify that a complete bathroom must have hot water, this requirement was applied during the processing of the data in an edit combining the items on complete bathrooms and complete plumbing facilities for the exclusive use of the household.) A half-bathroom has at least a flush toilet *or* a bathtub or shower for exclusive use, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom. The equipment must be inside the unit being enumerated. The category, "No bathroom or only a half bath," consists of units with no bathroom facilities, units with only a half-bathroom, and units with bathroom facilities which are also for the use of the occupants of other housing units.

**Source of Water**—Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to six or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to six or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving five or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an individual drilled well or an individual dug well. The category, "Some other source," includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

**Sewage Disposal**—Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. Small sewage treatment plants, which in some localities are called neighborhood septic tanks, are also classified as public sewers. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means," includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

### Equipment and Fuels

**Heating Equipment**—Housing units use specific types of heating equipment as their primary source of heat. The categories for types used are: (1) a steam or hot water system; (2) a central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms; (3) an electric heat pump; (4) other built-in electric units which are permanently installed in the floors, walls, ceilings, or baseboards, and are a part of the electrical installation of the building; (5) a floor, wall, or pipeless furnace; (6) room heaters with flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; (7) nonportable room heaters without flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; and (8) fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind that can be picked up and moved. For vacant units which have had the heating equipment removed, the kind of equipment used by the previous occupants is considered to be the heating equipment for the unit.



**Air-Conditioning**—Air-conditioning is defined as the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. It does not include evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers which are not connected to a refrigeration unit; however, it does include heat pumps. A central system is an installation which air-conditions a number of rooms. In an apartment building, such a system may cool all apartments in the building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air-conditioning for a group of apartments. A system with individual room controls is a central system. A room unit is an individual air-conditioner which is installed in a window or an outside wall and is generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room.

**Vehicles Available**—Data for this item refer to the number of households with vehicles available at home for the use of the members of the household. Included in this item are passenger cars, pickup trucks, small panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less, as well as station wagons, company cars, and taxicabs kept at home for the use of household members. Cars rented or leased for one month or more; police and government cars kept at home; and company vans and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are also included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled cars; immobile cars used as a source of power for some piece of machinery; and vans and trucks kept at home but used only for business purposes are excluded. The statistics do not reflect the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

**Telephone in Housing Unit**—A unit is classified as having a telephone if there is a telephone in the living quarters. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

**Fuels Used for House Heating, Water Heating, and Cooking**—"Utility gas" is gas piped through underground pipes from a central system that serves the

neighborhood. "Bottled, tank, or LP gas" is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. "Fuel oil, kerosene, etc." includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids. For data on house heating fuel, the category "Other fuel" includes any other fuel such as purchased steam, coal dust, briquettes made of pitch and sawdust, waste materials such as corncobs, etc. For data on water heating fuel, the category "Other" also includes coal or coke, and wood. For data on cooking fuel, the category "Other" includes fuel oil, kerosene, coal or coke, wood, as well as coal dust, briquettes, etc.

### Financial Characteristics

**Value**—Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. Value data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units, which are limited to owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. Mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence, and owner-occupied noncondominium units in multifamily buildings are excluded from the value tabulations. Value was collected for condominium housing units, but such units are excluded from the table showing value in this report.

Medians for value are rounded to the nearest hundred dollar. If the median falls in the category "Less than \$10,000," it is shown as "\$10,000—." If the median falls in the category "\$200,000 or more," it is shown as "\$200,000+."

**Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs**—The data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multifamily buildings. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, or similar debts

on the property; real estate taxes; fire and hazard insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.).

In this report, separate distributions and medians for selected monthly owner costs are shown for specified owner-occupied housing units "With a mortgage" and for specified owner-occupied housing units "Not mortgaged." Medians for selected monthly owner costs are rounded to the nearest dollar.

**Contract Rent**—Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres.

Medians for contract rent are rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median contract rent, units reported as "no cash rent" are excluded. If the median falls in the category "Less than \$50," it is shown as "\$50—." If the median falls in the category "\$500 or more," it is shown as "\$500+."

**Gross Rent**—The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. The computed rent termed "gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the rent tabulations.

This report presents data on medians for gross rent rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median gross rent, units reported as "No cash rent" are excluded.



## Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

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### USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person enumerated in the 1980 census was counted as an inhabitant of his or her "usual place of residence," which is generally construed to mean the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1). Persons without a usual place of residence, however, were counted where they happened to be staying.

#### Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted, as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located; members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which

they were living. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., with the Armed Forces personnel or at another location, as the case might be).

Each Navy ship was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport, except for those ships which were deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day. As was done in the 1970 census, naval personnel aboard deployed ships were defined in the 1980 census as part of the overseas population, because deployment to the 6th or 7th Fleet implies a long-term overseas assignment.

In homeports with fewer than 1,000 naval personnel assigned to ships, the crews were counted aboard the ship. In homeports with 1,000 or more naval personnel assigned to ships, the naval personnel who indicated that they had a usual residence within 50 miles of the homeport of their ship were attributed to that residence.

When a homeport designated by the Navy was contained in more than one municipality, ships homeported and berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Other ships attributed by the Navy to that homeport, but which were not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day, were allocated to the municipality named on the Navy's homeport list.

#### Crews of Merchant Vessels

Shipboard Census Reports were mailed to crews of merchant vessels through the ships' respective owner-operators based on lists of U.S. flag merchant vessels obtained from the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

If the ship was berthed in a U.S. port on Census Day, the crew was enumerated as of that port. If the ship was

not berthed in a U.S. port but was inside the territorial waters of the United States, the crew was enumerated as of (a) the port of destination if that port was inside the United States or (b) the homeport of the ship if its port of destination was outside the United States. Crews of U.S. flag vessels which were outside U.S. territorial waters on Census Day and crews of vessels flying a foreign flag were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

#### Persons Away at School

College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since 1950. However, children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

#### Persons in Institutions

Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where the institution was located. Patients in short-term wards (general, maternity, etc.) of hospitals were counted at their usual place of residence; if they had no usual place of residence, they were counted at the hospital.

#### Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

Persons in hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1980, were requested to fill out a census form for assignment of their census information back to their homes if they indicated that no one was at home to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1980 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other members of their families, resident managers, neighbors, etc. If an entire household was expected to be



away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on that household was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away from their usual residence and who were also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

A special enumeration was conducted in such facilities as missions, flophouses, jails, detention centers, etc., on the night of April 6, 1980, and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the area in which the establishment was located.

### Americans Abroad

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) were not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, Americans who were temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like were counted at their usual residence in the United States.

### Citizens of Foreign Countries

Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence (legally or illegally) in the United States on Census Day, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery, or consulate) and those attending school (but not living at an embassy, etc.), were included in the enumeration, as were members of their families living with them. However, citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy, etc., were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

## DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every housing unit several days before Census Day, April 1, 1980. This questionnaire included explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction guide. Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire and instruction guide were available on request. The questionnaire

was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

In most areas of the United States, altogether containing about 95 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the questionnaire on Census Day. Approximately 83 percent of these households returned their forms by mail. Households that did not mail back a form and vacant housing units were visited by an enumerator. Households that returned a form with incomplete or inconsistent information that exceeded a specified tolerance were contacted by telephone or, if necessary, by a personal visit, to obtain the missing information.

In the remaining (mostly sparsely settled) area of the country, which contained about 5 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out the questionnaire and hold it until visited by an enumerator. Incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit. Vacant units were enumerated by a personal visit and observation.

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire: a short-form questionnaire containing a limited number of basic population and housing questions or a long-form questionnaire containing these basic questions as well as a number of additional questions. A sampling procedure was used to determine those units which were to receive the long-form questionnaire. Two sampling rates were employed. For most of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long form or sample questionnaire; in counties, incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire to enhance the reliability of sample data in small areas.

Special questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, military installations, and ships. These forms contained the population questions but did not include any housing questions. In addition to the regular census questionnaires, the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians was used in conjunction with the short form on Federal and State reservations and in the historic areas of

Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) for households that had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member.

## PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1980 census questionnaires were processed in a manner similar to that for the 1970 and 1960 censuses. They were designed to be processed electronically by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred onto computer tape with no intervening manual processing. The computer tape did not include information on individual names and addresses.

The data processing was performed in two stages. For 100-percent data, all short forms, and pages 2 and 3 of the long forms (which have the same questions as the short form), were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred onto computer tape for tabulation. For the sample data, the long form (or sample) questionnaires were processed through manual coding operations since some questions required the respondent to provide write-in entries which could not be read by FOSDIC. Census Bureau coders assigned alphabetical or numerical codes to the write-in answers in FOSDIC readable code boxes on each questionnaire. After all coding was completed, the long forms were microfilmed, and the film was "read" by FOSDIC and transferred onto computer tape.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. Among the products of this operation were computer tapes from which the tables in this report (and most others in the 1980 census publications) were prepared on phototypesetting equipment at the Government Printing Office.

A more detailed description of the data collection and processing procedures can be obtained from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, *Users' Guide*, PHC80-R1.



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### INTRODUCTION

The data presented in tables 1 and 2 of this publication are based upon complete-count data and the data tabulated in tables 3 through 11 are based on the 1980 census sample. The data in tables 3 through 11 are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count. Estimates can be expected to vary from the complete-count result, because they are subject to two basic types of error—sampling and nonsampling. The sampling error in the data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. The nonsampling error is the result of all other errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Nonsampling error, therefore, affects both the complete-count data in tables 1 and 2 and the sample data in tables 3 through 11. A more detailed discussion of both sampling and nonsampling error and a description of the estimation procedure are given in this appendix.

### SAMPLE DESIGN

While every person and housing unit in the United States was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information (e.g., age, race, relationship), a sample of persons and housing units was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested additional information. The basic sampling unit for the 1980 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Two sampling rates were employed. In incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 persons (based on pre-census estimates), one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters were to be included in the sample. In all other places, one-sixth of the housing units or persons in group quarters were sampled. The purpose of this scheme was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small places. When both sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately 19 percent of the Nation's housing units were included in the census sample.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. In about 95 percent of the country, the census was taken by the mailout/mailback procedure. For these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list which was updated and corrected by Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and every sixth unit (for 1-in-6 areas) or every second unit (for 1-in-2 areas) was designated as a sample unit by computer. Both of these lists were also corrected by the Post Office.

In non-mailout/mailback areas, a blank listing book with designated sample lines (every sixth or every second line) was

prepared for the enumerator. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed the area and listed all housing units in the listing book in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit which was listed on a designated sample line, were collected.

In both types of data collection procedure areas, an enumerator was responsible for a small geographic area known as an enumeration district, or ED. An ED usually represented the average workload area for one enumerator.

In order to reduce the cost of processing, a scheme was designed, while the sample questionnaires were being processed, to select a sample of questionnaires on which the place of work and migration data items would be coded. The sample questionnaires were processed by work units consisting of 1980 census ED's. In work units (ED's) where the place of work and migration data items had not yet been coded, every other sample questionnaire within the work unit was selected for these coding operations. In work units where the place of work and migration data items already had been coded, all sample questionnaires were included in the tabulation.

### ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since the data in tables 3 through 11 in this publication are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from complete-count figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The estimates in tables 3 through 11 would also differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of



a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. The method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this report is given below.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and complete-count data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during each of the many extensive and complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A more detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Errors" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and complete-count data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be skewed toward the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

### Calculation of Standard Errors

**Totals and Percentages**—Tables A through D in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this report. In order to perform this calculation, it is necessary to know the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic, given in table A or B, that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, families or housing units) and estimation technique; the adjustment factor for the

particular characteristic estimated, given in table C; and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in sample given in table D. The adjustment factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1980 census.

To calculate the approximate standard error of an estimate, follow the steps given below:

- Obtain the unadjusted standard error from table A or B (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively;
- Find the geographic area or congressional district with which you are working in table D and obtain the person or housing unit "percent in sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent in sample" figure for person and family characteristics and the housing unit figure for housing unit characteristics.
- Use table C to obtain the factor for the characteristic (e.g., labor force status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent in sample with which you are working. Multiply the unadjusted standard error by this factor. If the estimate is a cross-tabulation of more than one characteristic, use the largest factor.

As is evident from the formulas below tables A and B, the unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. These estimated totals and percentages are, nevertheless, still subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate.

For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the *unadjusted* standard errors in table B that appear in the "2" or "98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use an *unadjusted* standard error of 16.

**Differences**—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the standard error of a difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- For the difference between a sample estimate and a complete-count value, use the standard error of the sample estimate.
- For the difference between (or sum of) two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors  $Se_x$  and  $Se_y$  of estimates  $x$  and  $y$ :

$$Se_{(x+y)} = Se_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{(Se_x)^2 + (Se_y)^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or between a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1980 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this publication.

- For the difference between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

**Means**—The standard error of a mean depends upon the variability of the distribution on which the mean is based, the size of the sample, the sample design (for example, the use of households as a sampling unit), and the estimation procedure used.

An approximation to the standard error of the mean may be obtained as follows: compute the variance of the distribution on which the mean is based; multiply this value by five and divide the product by the total count of units in the distribution; obtain the square root



of this quotient and multiply the result by the adjustment factor from table C that is appropriate for the characteristic on which the mean is based.

**Medians**—For the standard error of a median of a characteristic it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as  $N/2$ ). Treat  $N/2$  as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above using tables A, C, and D. Compute the desired confidence interval about  $N/2$ . Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about  $N/2$ . By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, cumulate frequencies starting from the highest value of the characteristic until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about  $N/2$ . Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

## Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1980 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

- (1) Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples; and

- (2) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability or confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the complete-count value).

Confidence intervals may also be constructed for the difference between two sample figures. This is done by computing the difference between these figures, obtaining the standard error of the difference (using the formula given earlier) and then forming a confidence interval for this estimated difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this report do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data.

The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68 or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this publication based on the estimated standard errors.

For more information on confidence intervals and nonsampling error see any standard sampling theory text.

## Use of Tables To Compute Standard Errors

See appendix D of PHC80-3, *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas* or PC80-1-C, *General Social and Economic Characteristics*, for examples showing the computation of standard errors and the formation of confidence intervals.

## ESTIMATION PROCEDURES

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure which resulted in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units in the tabulation area which possessed the characteristic. Estimates of family characteristics were based on the weights assigned to the family members designated as householders. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value five, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with a weight of five. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights which vary from person to person or housing unit to housing unit.

The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas were generally formed of adjoining portions of geography, which closely agreed with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas were never allowed to cross state or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count of less than 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons the first stage employed 17 household type groups. The second stage used two groups: householders and non-house-



holders. The third stage could potentially use 160 age-sex-race-Spanish origin groups. The stages were as follows:

### PERSONS

#### Stage I—Type of Household

##### Group *Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18.*

1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit

##### *Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18.*

6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
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##### *Persons in All Other Housing Units*

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
17	<i>Persons in Group Quarters</i>

#### Stage II—Householder/Nonhouseholder

Group	
1	Householder
2	Non-householder (including persons in group quarters)

#### Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

Group	
	<i>White Race</i>
	<i>Persons of Spanish Origin</i>
	<i>Male</i>
1	0 to 4 years of age
2	5 to 14 years of age
3	15 to 19 years of age
4	20 to 24 years of age
5	25 to 34 years of age
6	35 to 44 years of age
7	45 to 64 years of age
8	65 years of age or older
	<i>Female</i>
9-16	Same age categories as groups 1 to 8

*Persons Not of Spanish Origin*  
17-32 Same age and sex categories as groups 1 to 16

##### *Black Race*

33-64 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

##### *Asian, Pacific Islander Race*

65-96 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

##### *Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race*

97-128 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

##### *Other Race (includes those races not listed above)*

129-160 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign each sample person record an initial weight. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in estimation procedure was to combine, if necessary, the groups in each of the three stages prior to the repeated ratio estimation in order to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For the first and second stages, any group that did not meet certain criteria concerning the unweighted sample count or the ratio of the complete count to the initially weighted sample count was combined or collapsed with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the third stage, the "other" race category was collapsed with the "White" race category before the above collapsing criteria as well as an additional criterion concerning the number of complete-count persons in each category were applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment which used the groups listed above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted

weight. In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, the stage II weights were adjusted at stage III by the ratio of the complete census count and the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of adjustment were performed twice (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight for the persons in a particular group was 7.2, then one-fifth of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8 and the remaining four-fifths received a weight of 7.

Separate weights were derived for tabulating the place of work and migration data items. The weights were obtained by adjusting the weight derived above for persons on questionnaires selected for coding by the reciprocal of the ED coding rate and a ratio adjustment to ensure that the sum of the weights and the complete count total population figure would agree.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons. The major difference was that the occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in two stages and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in one stage. The first stage for occupied housing units employed 16 household type categories and the second stage could potentially use 190 tenure-race-Spanish origin-value/rent groups. For vacant housing units three groups were utilized. The stages for the ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

### OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

#### Stage I—Type of Household

##### Group

##### *Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18*

1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit

4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit	83	\$100 – \$149
5	8 or more persons in housing unit	84	\$150 – \$199
		85	\$200 – \$249
	<i>Housing Units With a Family</i>	86	\$250 – \$299
	<i>Without Own Children Under 18</i>	87	\$300 – \$399
6-10	2 persons in housing unit	88	\$400 – \$499
	through 8 or more persons	89	\$500 +
	in housing unit	90	Other Renter
		91	No Cash Rent
	<i>All Other Housing Units</i>		
11	1 person in housing unit		<i>Persons Not of Spanish</i>
12-16	2 persons in housing unit		<i>Origin</i>
	through 8 or more persons	92-102	Same rent categories as
	in housing unit		groups 81 to 91

### Stage II—Tenure/Race and Origin of Householder/Value or Rent

Group	Owner
	White Race (householder)
	Persons of Spanish Origin (householder)
	Value of House
1	\$ 0 — \$ 9,999
2	\$ 10,000 — \$ 19,999
3	\$ 20,000 — \$ 24,999
4	\$ 25,000 — \$ 49,999
5	\$ 50,000 — \$ 99,999
6	\$100,000 — \$149,999
7	\$150,000 +
8	Other Owners

### Persons Not of Spanish Origin

9-16 Same value categories as groups 1 to 8

### Black Race

**17-32** Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

*Asian, Pacific Islander Race*

33-48 Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

Indian (American) or Eskimo  
or Aleut Race

**49-64** Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

Other Race (includes those  
races not listed above)

65-80 Same Value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

Renter

*White Race (persons of Spanish origin)*

### Rent Categories

81 \$ 1 – \$ 59

82 \$ 60 — \$ 99

### Persons Not of Spanish Origin

**92-102** Same rent categories as groups 81 to 91

*Black Race*

**103-124** Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

*Asian, Pacific Islander Race*

125-146 Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

*Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race*

**147-168** Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

Other Race (includes those not listed above)

**169-190** Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

### VACANT HOUSING UNITS

Group

1 Vacant for Rent

2 Vacant for Sale

3 Other Vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial (unadjusted) weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete-count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

## CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

As mentioned above, nonsampling error is present in both sample and complete-count data. If left unchecked, this error could introduce serious bias into the data the variability of which could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the 1980 census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. The primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error are described below. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions were actually carried out during the census. To the extent possible, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

**Undercoverage**—It is possible for some households or persons to be entirely missed by the census. This undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data. Several extensive programs were developed to focus on this important problem.

- The Postal Service reviewed mailing lists and reported housing unit addresses which were missing, undeliverable, or duplicated in the listings.
- The purchased commercial mailing list was updated and corrected by a complete field review of the list of housing units during a prec canvass operation.
- A record check was performed to reduce the undercoverage of individual persons in selected areas. Independent lists of persons, such as driver's license holders, were matched with the household rosters in the census listings. Persons not matched to the census rosters were followed up and added to the census counts if they were found to have been missed.
- A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent was utilized to further reduce the undercoverage of persons.

More extensive discussions of programs developed to reduce undercoverage will be published as the analyses of those programs are completed.



**Respondent and Enumeration Error**—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error by offering incorrect or incomplete information. To reduce this source of error, questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency and followed up as necessary. For example, if labor force items were incomplete for a person 15 years or older, long-form field edit procedures would recognize the situation and a followup attempt to obtain the information would be made.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was carefully monitored. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages which included experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse was reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

**Processing Error**—The many phases of processing the census represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

**Nonresponse**—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed,

and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any allocation procedure using respondent data may not completely reflect this difference either at the element level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was substantially reduced during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics of the nonrespondents remaining after this operation were allocated by computer using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics. The allocation procedure is described in more detail below.

### EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made to obtain missing information. In addition, a similar review of questionnaires was done in the central processing offices. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning did not distinguish any entry in the name space.

If any characteristics for a person were still missing when the questionnaires reached the central processing offices, they were supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often when an entry for a given item was lacking or when the information reported for a person on that item was inconsistent with other information for the person. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person that was consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who was reported as a 20-year-old son of the householder, but for whom marital status was not reported, was assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data.

The editing process also includes another type of correction; namely, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person. When there was indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for all or most of the people, although persons were known to be present, a previously processed household was selected as a substitute and the full set of characteristics for each substitute person was duplicated. These duplications fall into two classes: (1) "persons substituted for mechanical failure," e.g., when the questionnaire page on which persons were listed was not properly microfilmed, and (2) "persons substituted for noninterview," e.g., when a housing unit was indicated as occupied but the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations and substitutions that would be permitted. If the number of corrections was beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred were clerically reviewed. If it was found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by FOSDIC of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires were reprocessed.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total <sup>1/</sup>	Size of publication area <sup>2/</sup>													
	500	1 000	2 500	5 000	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000
50.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100.....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250.....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500.....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1 000.....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2 500.....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5 000.....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

<sup>1/</sup> For estimated totals larger than 10 000 000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1-\frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$  = Estimate of characteristic total

<sup>2/</sup> The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentages

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage <sup>1/</sup>													
	500	750	1 000	1 500	2 500	5 000	7 500	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	
2 or 98.....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
5 or 95.....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	
10 or 90.....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	
15 or 85.....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
20 or 80.....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
25 or 75.....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
30 or 70.....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	
35 or 65.....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	
50.....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	

<sup>1/</sup> For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p}(100-\hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$  = Estimated percentage



Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
POPULATION			
Urban and rural.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Household or family type.....	1.1	0.8	0.5
Household relationship.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Household size.....	1.1	0.8	0.5
Marital status.....	0.9	0.8	0.4
Language usage and ability to speak English.....	1.4	1.3	0.7
Ancestry.....	1.6	1.4	0.8
Type of group quarters.....	0.7	0.6	0.3
Nativity and place of birth.....	1.8	1.5	0.9
Residence in 1975.....	3.4	3.0	2.1
Means of transportation to work.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
School enrollment.....	1.3	1.0	0.6
Years of school completed.....	1.2	0.9	0.6
Veteran status.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Work and public transportation disability.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Labor force status.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Hours worked per week and weeks worked in 1979.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Unemployed in 1979.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Industry and occupation.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.3	1.0	0.6
Household income.....	1.1	0.8	0.5
Income type.....	1.2	0.8	0.5
Family income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Unrelated individual income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Workers in family.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Poverty status: Family.....	1.1	0.8	0.5
Poverty status: Persons.....	1.8	1.4	0.8
Poverty status: Unrelated individuals.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
HOUSING			
Vacancy status.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Tenure.....	1.1	0.8	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	0.9	0.6
Stories in structure.....	1.0	0.7	0.5
Passenger elevator.....	1.1	0.6	0.5
Source of water.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	0.9	0.7
Year structure built.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Year householder moved into unit.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Heating equipment and fuel.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.1	0.7	0.5
Number of bedrooms or bathrooms.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.1	0.8	0.5
Air conditioning.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.1	0.8	0.5

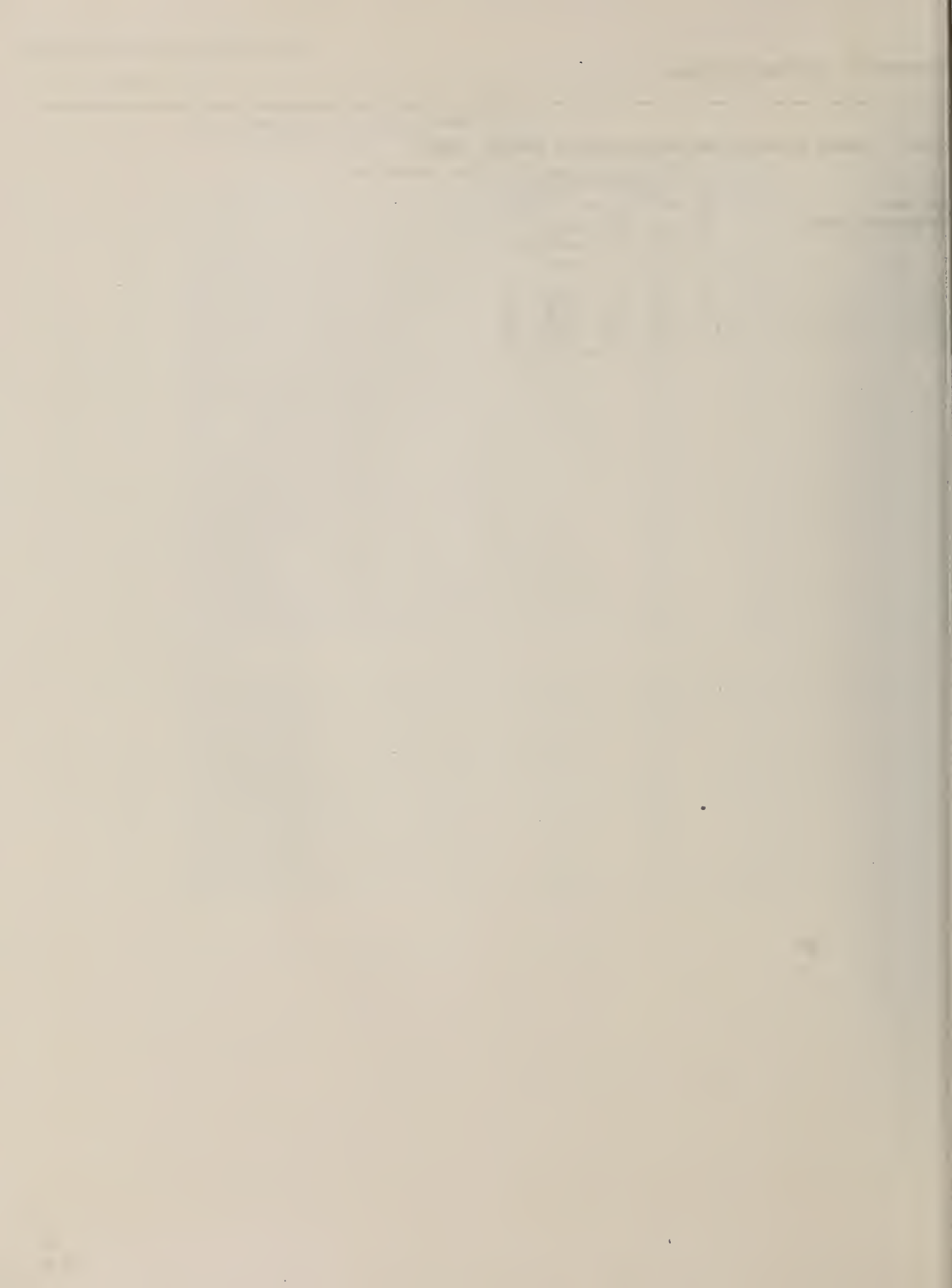
Table D. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State  
Congressional Districts

	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
The State .....	3 107 576	16.2	1 158 884	16.2
District 1 .....	516 232	15.5	195 525	15.4
District 2 .....	518 244	17.1	193 680	17.2
District 3 .....	518 677	15.8	196 143	15.8
District 4 .....	518 577	15.5	193 890	15.5
District 5 .....	518 700	15.9	186 884	15.8
District 6 .....	517 146	17.4	192 762	17.4





## Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

1. List in question 1 (on page 1), the names of all the people who usually live here. Then turn to pages 2 and 3 where there are columns to list up to seven persons. In the first column print the name of one of the household members in whose name this home is owned or rented. If no household member owns or rents the living quarters, list in the first column any adult household member who is not a roomer, boarder, or paid employee. Print the names of the other household members, if any, in the columns which follow, using question 1 as a checklist.
2. Fill a circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.  
  
A stepchild or legally adopted child of the person in column 1 should be marked *Son/daughter*. Foster children or wards living in the household should be marked *Roomer, boarder*.
3. Be sure to fill a circle for the sex of each person.
4. Fill the circle for the category with which the person most closely identifies. If you fill the *Indian (American)* or *Other* circle, be sure to print the name of the specific Indian tribe or specific group.
5. Enter age at last birthday in the space provided (enter "0" for babies less than one year old). Also enter month and year of birth, and fill the appropriate circles. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the example on pages 4 and 5. If age or month or year of birth is not known, give your best estimate.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark *Never married*.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent if the person *identifies* his or her ancestry with one of the listed groups, that is, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc. Origin or descent (ancestry) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born.
8. Do not count enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. A *public* school is any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.
9. Fill only one circle. Mark the highest grade *ever* attended even if the person did not finish it. If the person is still in school, mark the grade in which now enrolled. Schooling received in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system. If uncertain whether a Head Start program is for nursery school or kindergarten, mark the circle for *Nursery school*.

If the person skipped or repeated grades, mark the highest grade ever attended regardless of how long it took to get there. Persons who did not attend any college but who completed high school by finishing the 12th grade or by passing an equivalency test, such as the

General Educational Development (GED) examination, should fill the circle for the 12th grade.

10. Mark *Finished this grade (or year)* only if the person finished the *entire* grade or year marked in question 9 or if the highest grade was completed by passing a high school equivalency test.

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

- H4. Mark only one circle. *This address* means the house or building number where your living quarters are located.
- H5. Mark the second circle only if you *must* go through someone else's living quarters to get to your own.
- H6. Consider that you have hot water *even* if you have it only part of the time.  
  
Mark *Yes, but also used by another household* if someone else who lives in the same building, but is not a member of your household, also uses the facilities. Mark this circle also if the occupants of living quarters now vacant would also use the facilities in your living quarters.
- H7. Count only whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, or unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other space used for storage.
- H8. Mark *Owned or being bought* if the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark *Owned or being bought* if the living quarters are owned but the land is rented.

Mark *Rented for cash rent* if any money rent is paid. Rent may be paid by persons who are not members of your household.

Occupied without payment of *cash rent* includes, for example, a parsonage, military housing, a house or apartment provided free of rent by the owner, or a house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretaker in exchange for services.

- H9. A *condominium* is housing in which the apartments or houses in a development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. The person owning a condominium very likely has a mortgage on the particular unit.
- H10b. A *commercial establishment* is easily recognized from the outside, for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A *medical office* is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.
- H11. Include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the



lend. If this is a condominium unit, enter the estimated value for your living quarters and your share of the common elements.

- H12. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is not paid by the month, change the rent to a monthly amount; and then fill the appropriate circle in question H12.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:
By the day	30
By the week	4
Every other week	2

If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
4 times a year	3
2 times a year	6
Once a year	12

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

- H13. Mark only one circle.

*Detached* means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall which goes from ground to roof.

Mark **A** one-family house detached from any other house when a mobile home or trailer has had one or more rooms added or built onto it; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

Count all occupied and vacant living quarters in the house or building, but not stores or office space.

- H14a. Do not count unfinished basements or unfinished attics. However, a basement or attic with finished room(s) for living purposes should be counted as a story.

- H15a. A city or suburban lot is usually located in a city, a community, or any built-up area outside a city or community, and is not larger than the house and yard. All living quarters in apartment buildings, including garden-type apartments in the city or suburbs, are considered on a city or suburban lot.

A place is a farm, ranch, or any other property, other than a city or suburban lot, on which this residence is located.

- H16. If a well provides water for six or more houses or apartments, mark **A** public system. If a well provides water for five or fewer houses or apartments, mark one of the categories for *individual well*.

*Drilled wells*, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. *Dug wells* are generally hand dug and are wider.

- H17. A public sewer is operated by a government body or a private organization. A septic tank or cesspool is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

- H19. The term *person in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house is owned or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house or apartment.

- H20. This question refers to the type of heating equipment and not to the fuel used.

An electric heat pump is sometimes known as a reverse cycle

system. It may be centrally installed with ducts to the rooms or individual heat pumps in the rooms.

A floor, wall, or pipeless furnace delivers warm air to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is installed and does not have ducts leading to other rooms.

Any heater that you plug into an electric outlet should be counted as a portable room heater.

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

- H21. Gas from underground pipes is piped in from a central system such as one operated by a public utility company or a municipal government. Bottled, tank, or LP gas is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. Other fuel includes any fuel not separately listed, for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

- H22. If your living quarters are rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H12. If already included in rent, fill the appropriate circle.

The amounts to be reported should be for the past 12 months, that is, for electricity and gas, the monthly average for the past 12 months; for water and other fuels, the total amount for the past 12 months.

Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own living quarters. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket ( { ) the two utilities.

- H23. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cook stove.

- H26. Answer Yes only if the telephone is located in your living quarters.

- H27. Count only equipment used to cool the air by means of a refrigeration unit.

- H28—H29. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks that are regularly kept at home and used by household members. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

- H30—H32. Do not answer these questions if you live in a cooperative, regardless of the number of units in the structure.

- H30. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions even if they are included in mortgage payment, not paid yet, paid by someone else, or are delinquent.

- H31. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis and enter the yearly amount, even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

- H32a. The word "mortgage" is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans which are secured by real estate.

- b. A second or junior mortgage is also secured by real estate but has been made by the homeowner in addition to the first mortgage.
- c. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H12 to change it to a monthly amount.

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

##### 11. *For persons born in the United States:*

Print the name of the State in which this person's mother was living when this person was born. For persons born in a hospital, do not give the State in which the hospital was located unless the hospital and the mother's home were in the same State or the location of the mother's home is not known. For example, if a person was born in a hospital in Washington, D.C., but the mother's home was in Virginia at the time of the person's birth, enter "Virginia."

##### *For persons born outside the United States:*

Print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., where the person was born. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the United States. Specify whether Northern Ireland or Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; England, Scotland or Wales (*not* Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular island in the Caribbean, *not*, for example, West Indies.

- 12. This question is only for persons born in a foreign country. Fill the Yes, a naturalized citizen circle only if the person has *completed* the naturalization process and is now a citizen.

If the person has entered the U.S. more than once, fill the circle for the year he or she came to stay permanently.

- 13a. Mark No, only speaks English if the person always speaks English at home; then skip to question 14.

Mark Yes if the person speaks a language other than English at home. Do *not* mark Yes for a language spoken only at school or if speaking ability is limited to a few expressions or slang.

- b. Print the non-English language spoken at home. If this person speaks two or more non-English languages at home and cannot determine which is spoken most often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- c. Fill the circle that best describes the person's *ability* to speak English.

- (1) The circle Very well should be filled for persons who have no difficulty speaking English.
- (2) The circle Well should be filled for persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.
- (3) The circle Not well should be filled for persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.
- (4) The circle Not at all should be filled for persons who do not speak English at all.

- 14. Print the ancestry group with which the person *identifies*. Ancestry (or origin or descent) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons who are of more than one origin and who cannot identify with a single group should print their multiple ancestry (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific; for example, if ancestry is "Indian," specify whether American Indian, Asian Indian, or West Indian. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese, and French Canadian from Canadian.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

- 15a. Mark Yes, this house if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1975, but moved away and came back between then and now. Mark No, different house if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different trailer site).

- b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1975, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1) If the person was living in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the name of the State. If the person did *not* live in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

Part (2) If in Louisiana, print the parish name. If in Alaska, print the borough name. If in New York City — print the borough name if the county name is not known. If an independent city, leave blank.

Part (3) If in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island or Vermont, print the name of the town rather than the name of the village or city, unless the name of the town is unknown.

Part (4) Mark Yes if you know that the location is *now* inside the limits of a city, town, village or other incorporated place, even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1975.

- 17a. Mark Yes only if this person was on *active* duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Mark No if the person was in the National Guard or the reserves.

- b. Mark Yes if the person was attending a college or university either full or part time and was enrolled for credit toward a degree. Mark No if the person was taking only non-credit courses or was attending a vocational or trade school, such as secretarial school.

- c. Mark Yes, full time if the person worked full time (35 hours or more per week). Mark Yes, part time if the person worked part time (less than 35 hours per week). Mark No if the person only did unpaid volunteer work, housework or yard work at own home, or if the only work done was as a resident of an institution.

- 18a. Mark Yes if this person was ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. For persons in the National Guard or military reserve units, mark Yes *only* if the person was ever called to active duty; mark No if the only service was active duty for training.

- b. If this person served during more than one period, fill all circles which apply, even if service was for a short time.

- 19. The term "health condition" refers to any physical or mental problem which has lasted for 6 or more months. A serious problem with seeing, hearing, or speech should be considered a health condition. Pregnancy or a temporary health problem such as a broken bone that is expected to heal normally should *not* be considered a health condition.

- 20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her.



INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

21. If the exact date of marriage is not known, give your best estimate.
- 22a. Mark Yes if the person worked, either full or part time, on any day of last week (Sunday through Saturday).

Count as work:

Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.

Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.

Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.

Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work:

Housework or yard work at home.

Unpaid volunteer work.

Work done as a resident of an institution.

- b. Give the *actual* number of hours worked at *all jobs last week*, even if that was more or fewer hours than usually worked.
23. If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the words "various locations" for 23a, and give as much information as possible in the remainder of 23 to identify the area in which he or she worked *most* last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), give the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked.

If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 23e and leave the other parts of 23 blank.

- 24a. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc.
- b. Mark Worked at home for a person who works on a farm where he or she lives, or in an office or shop in the person's home.
- c. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a non-work destination, mark Drive alone.
- d. Do not include riders who rode to school or some other non-work destination.
25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-to-day basis when work is available, mark No.

- 26a. Mark Yes if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last *four* weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.

- b. Mark No, already has a job if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark No, temporarily ill if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark No, other reasons if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

27. Look at the instructions for 22a to see what to count as work. Mark Never worked if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

- 28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that has no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his or her own business, print "self-employed."

- b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a does. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity *at the place where the person works*. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable

Acceptable

Furniture company

Metal furniture manufacturing

Grocery store

Wholesale grocery store

Oil company

Retail gas station

Ranch

Cattle ranch

- c. Mark Manufacturing if the factory, plant, mill, etc., mostly makes things, even if it also sells them.

Mark Wholesale trade if the business mostly sells things to stores or other companies.

Mark Retail trade if the business mostly sells things (not services) to individuals.

Mark Other if the main activity of the employer is not making or selling things. Some examples of Other are farming, construction, and services such as those provided by hotels, dry cleaners, repair shops, schools, and banks.

- 29a. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person does. If the person is a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable

Acceptable

Clerk

Production clerk

Helper

Carpenter's helper

Mechanic

Auto engine mechanic

Nurse

Registered nurse

- b. Print the most important things that the person does on the job. Some examples are shown on the census form.

## Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

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### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

30. If the person was an employee of a *private* nonprofit organization, such as a church, fill the first circle:

Mark **Local** government employee for a teacher working in an elementary or secondary public school.

- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 22a to see what to count as work.

b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

c. If the hours worked each week varied considerably, give the best estimate of the hours usually worked most weeks.

d. Count every week in which the person did not work at all, but spent any time looking for work or on layoff from a job. *Looking for work* means trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice; *layoff* includes either temporary or indefinite layoff.

32. Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the appropriate amount. If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark **No** for the other person, unless the other person has additional income of the same type.

a. Include sick leave pay. Do not include reimbursement for business

expenses and pay "in kind," (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

b. Include net earnings (gross earnings minus business expenses) from a nonfarm business. If business lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

c. Include net earnings (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a farm. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

d. Include interest and dividends credited to the person's account (for example, from savings accounts and stock shares), net royalties, and net income from rental property.

e. Include Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers and to disabled workers.

f. Include public assistance or welfare payments received from Federal, State, or local agencies. Do not include private welfare payments.

g. Include all other regular payments, such as government employee retirement, union or private pensions and annuities; unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; Armed Forces allotments; private welfare payments; regular contributions from persons not living in the household; etc.

Do not include lump-sum payments received from the sale of property (capital gains), insurance policies, inheritances, etc.

33. If no income was received in 1979, fill the **None** circle. If total income was a loss, write "Loss" above the amount.



Please fill out this  
official Census Form  
and mail it back on  
Census Day,  
Tuesday, April 1, 1980

# 1980 Census of the United States

If the address shown below has the wrong apartment identification,  
please write the correct apartment number or location here:

DO	A1	A2	A4	A5	A6
				L	

## Your answers are confidential

By law (title 13, U.S. Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years does your information become available to other government agencies or the public. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

## Para personas de habla hispana

(For Spanish-speaking persons):  
SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en el encasillado de la dirección.

O, si prefiere, marque esta casilla ☐ y devuelva el cuestionario por correo en el sobre que se le incluye.

A message from the Director,  
Bureau of the Census . . .

We must, from time to time, take stock of ourselves as a people if our Nation is to meet successfully the many national and local challenges we face. This is the purpose of the 1980 census.

The essential need for a population census was recognized almost 200 years ago when our Constitution was written. As provided by article I, the first census was conducted in 1790 and one has been taken every 10 years since then.

The law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your answers. For the next 72 years — or until April 1, 2052 — only sworn census workers have access to the individual records, and no one else may see them.

Your answers, when combined with the answers from other people, will provide the statistical figures needed by public and private groups, schools, business and industry, and Federal, State, and local governments across the country. These figures will help all sectors of American society understand how our population and housing are changing. In this way, we can deal more effectively with today's problems and work toward a better future for all of us.

The census is a vitally important national activity. Please do your part by filling out this census form accurately and completely. If you mail it back promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, it will save the expense and inconvenience of a census taker having to visit you.

Thank you for your cooperation.

## How to fill out your Census Form

If you need more help, call the Census Office. The telephone number of the local office is shown at the bottom of the address box on the front cover.

When you write in an answer, print or write clearly

See page 4 of the guide if a roomer or someone else in the household does not want to give you all the information for the form.

Check your answers. Then write your name, the date, and telephone number on page 20.

**Please** start by answering Question 1 below

## Question 1

- Family members living here, including babies still in the hospital
- Relatives living here
- Lodgers or boarders living here
- Other persons living here
- College students who stay here while attending college, even if their parents live elsewhere
- Persons who usually live here but are temporarily away (including children in boarding school below the college level)
- Persons with a home elsewhere but who stay here most of the week while working

- Any person away from here in the Armed Forces.
- Any college student who stays somewhere else while attending college.
- Any person who usually stays somewhere else most of the week while working there.
- Any person away from here in an institution such as a home for the aged or mental hospital.
- Any person staying or visiting here who has a usual home elsewhere

[illegible]

- answer the questions on pages 2 through 5 only, and
- enter the address of your usual home on page 20.

**Please continue** 



Page 2

ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

Here are the QUESTIONS ↓	PERSON in column 1		PERSON in column 2	
	Last name	First name Middle initial	Last name	First name Middle initial
<p>2. How is this person related to the person in column 1?</p> <p>Fill one circle.</p> <p>If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, niece, grandson, etc.</p>	<p><b>START</b> In this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If relative of person in column 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife      <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Son/daughter      <input type="radio"/> Other relative</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p>If not related to person in column 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder      <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Partner, roommate</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Paid employee</p>	
3. Sex Fill one circle.	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
4. Is this person — Fill one circle.	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →	
5. Age, and month and year of birth a. Print age at last birthday. b. Print month and fill one circle. c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.	<p>a. Age at last birthday</p> <p>b. Month of birth</p> <p>c. Year of birth</p>		<p>a. Age at last birthday</p> <p>b. Month of birth</p> <p>c. Year of birth</p>	
6. Marital status Fill one circle.	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent? Fill one circle.	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	
8. Since February 1, 1980, has this person attended regular school or college at any time? Fill one circle. Count nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.	<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related		<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related	
9. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended? Fill one circle. If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."	<p>Highest grade attended:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Nursery school      <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten</p> <p>Elementary through high school (grade or year)</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12</p> <p>College (academic year)</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more</p> <p>Never attended school — Skip question 10</p>		<p>Highest grade attended:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Nursery school      <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten</p> <p>Elementary through high school (grade or year)</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12</p> <p>College (academic year)</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more</p> <p>Never attended school — Skip question 10</p>	
10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended? Fill one circle.	<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)		<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)	
	CENSUS USE ONLY A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> O		CENSUS USE ONLY A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> O	

**NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12  
FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD**

If you listed more than 7 persons in Question 1, please see note on page 20.

**PERSON in column 7**

Last name \_\_\_\_\_ Middle initial \_\_\_\_\_

First name \_\_\_\_\_

If relative of person in column 1:

☐ Husband/wife ☐ Father/mother

☐ Son/daughter ☐ Other relative

☐ Brother/sister

If not related to person in column 1:

☐ Roomer, boarder ☐ Other nonrelative

☐ Partner, roommate

☐ Paid employee

☐ Male ☐ Female

☐ White ☐ Asian Indian

☐ Black or Negro ☐ Hawaiian

☐ Japanese ☐ Guamanian

☐ Chinese ☐ Samoan

☐ Filipino ☐ Eskimo

☐ Korean ☐ Aleut

☐ Vietnamese ☐ Other — Specify

☐ Indian (Amer.)

Print tribe → \_\_\_\_\_

a. Age at last birthday \_\_\_\_\_ c. Year of birth \_\_\_\_\_

b. Month of birth \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Jan.—Mar. ☐ Apr.—June

☐ July—Sept. ☐ Oct.—Dec.

☐ Now married ☐ Separated

☐ Widowed ☐ Never married

☐ Divorced

☐ No (not Spanish/Hispanic)

☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano

☐ Yes, Puerto Rican

☐ Yes, Cuban

☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic

☐ No, has not attended since February 1

☐ Yes, public school, public college

☐ Yes, private, church-related

☐ Yes, private, not church-related

Highest grade attended:

☐ Nursery school ☐ Kindergarten

Elementary through high school (grade or year)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

College (academic year)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more

☐ Never attended school—Skip question 10

☐ Now attending this grade (or year)

☐ Finished this grade (or year)

☐ Did not finish this grade (or year)

CENSUS USE ONLY

A. ☐ I ☐ N ☐ O

**H1. Did you leave anyone out of Question 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, a new baby still in the hospital, a lodger who also has another home, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?**

☐ Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason left out.

☐ No

**H2. Did you list anyone in Question 1 who is away from home now — for example, on a vacation or in a hospital?**

☐ Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason person is away.

☐ No

**H3. Is anyone visiting here who is not already listed?**

☐ Yes — On page 20 give name of each visitor for whom there is no one at the home address to report the person to a census taker.

☐ No

**H4. How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this address?**

☐ One

☐ 2 apartments or living quarters

☐ 3 apartments or living quarters

☐ 4 apartments or living quarters

☐ 5 apartments or living quarters

☐ 6 apartments or living quarters

☐ 7 apartments or living quarters

☐ 8 apartments or living quarters

☐ 9 apartments or living quarters

☐ 10 or more apartments or living quarters

☐ This is a mobile home or trailer

**H5. Do you enter your living quarters —**

☐ Directly from the outside or through a common or public hall?

☐ Through someone else's living quarters?

**H6. Do you have complete plumbing facilities in your living quarters, that is, hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower?**

☐ Yes, for this household only

☐ Yes, but also used by another household

☐ No, have some but not all plumbing facilities

☐ No plumbing facilities in living quarters

**H7. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters? Do not count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.**

☐ 1 room ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 7 rooms

☐ 2 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 8 rooms

☐ 3 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

**H8. Are your living quarters —**

☐ Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household?

☐ Rented for cash rent?

☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

**H9. Is this apartment (house) part of a condominium?**

☐ No

☐ Yes, a condominium

**H10. If this is a one-family house —**

a. Is the house on a property of 10 or more acres?

☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is any part of the property used as a commercial establishment or medical office?

☐ Yes ☐ No

**H11. If you live in a one-family house or a condominium unit which you own or are buying —**

What is the value of this property, that is, how much do you think this property (house and lot or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale?

Do not answer this question if this is —

☐ A mobile home or trailer

☐ A house on 10 or more acres

☐ A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

☐ Less than \$10,000 ☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999

☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999 ☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999

☐ \$15,000 to \$17,499 ☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999

☐ \$17,500 to \$19,999 ☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999

☐ \$20,000 to \$22,499 ☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999

☐ \$22,500 to \$24,999 ☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999

☐ \$25,000 to \$27,499 ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999

☐ \$27,500 to \$29,999 ☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999

☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999 ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999

☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999 ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999

☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999 ☐ \$150,000 to \$199,999

☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999 ☐ \$200,000 or more

**H12. If you pay rent for your living quarters —**

What is the monthly rent?

If rent is not paid by the month, see the instruction guide on how to figure a monthly rent.

☐ Less than \$50 ☐ \$160 to \$169

☐ \$50 to \$59 ☐ \$170 to \$179

☐ \$60 to \$69 ☐ \$180 to \$189

☐ \$70 to \$79 ☐ \$190 to \$199

☐ \$80 to \$89 ☐ \$200 to \$224

☐ \$90 to \$99 ☐ \$225 to \$249

☐ \$100 to \$109 ☐ \$250 to \$274

☐ \$110 to \$119 ☐ \$275 to \$299

☐ \$120 to \$129 ☐ \$300 to \$349

☐ \$130 to \$139 ☐ \$350 to \$399

☐ \$140 to \$149 ☐ \$400 to \$499

☐ \$150 to \$159 ☐ \$500 or more

**FOR CENSUS USE ONLY**

**A4. Block number**

**A6. Serial number**

**B. Type of unit or quarters**

**Occupied**

☐ First form

☐ Continuation

**Vacant**

☐ Regular

☐ Usual home elsewhere

**Group quarters**

☐ First form

☐ Continuation

**For vacant units**

**C1. Is this unit for —**

☐ Year-round use

☐ Seasonal/Mig. — Skip C2, C3, and D.

**C2. Vacancy status**

☐ For rent

☐ For sale only

☐ Rented or sold, not occupied

☐ Held for occasional use

☐ Other vacant

**C3. Is this unit boarded up?**

☐ Yes ☐ No

**D. Months vacant**

☐ Less than 1 month

☐ 1 up to 2 months

☐ 2 up to 6 months

☐ 6 up to 12 months

☐ 1 year up to 2 years

☐ 2 or more years

**E. Indicators**

1. ☐ Mail return

2. ☐ Pop./F

**F. Total persons**



<b>H13. Which best describes this building?</b> <i>Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A building for 2 families</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A building for 3 or 4 families</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A building for 5 to 9 families</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A building for 10 to 19 families</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A building for 20 to 49 families</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A building for 50 or more families</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A boat, tent, van, etc.</li> </ul>	<b>H21a. Which fuel is used most for house heating?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Electricity</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Coal or coke</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Wood</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Other fuel</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No fuel used</li> </ul> <b>b. Which fuel is used most for water heating?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Electricity</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Coal or coke</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Wood</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Other fuel</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No fuel used</li> </ul>	<b>CENSUS USE</b> <b>H22a.</b> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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<b>H14a. How many stories (floors) are in this building?</b> <i>Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 — Skip to H15</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 4 to 6</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 7 to 12</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 13 or more stories</li> </ul> <b>b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul>	<b>c. Which fuel is used most for cooking?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Electricity</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Coal or coke</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Wood</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Other fuel</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No fuel used</li> </ul>	<b>H22b.</b> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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<b>H15a. Is this building —</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — Skip to H16</li> <li><input type="radio"/> On a place of 1 to 9 acres?</li> <li><input type="radio"/> On a place of 10 or more acres?</li> </ul> <b>b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to —</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 (or None)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$249</li> <li><input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$599</li> <li><input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$999</li> <li><input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499</li> <li><input type="radio"/> \$2,500 or more</li> </ul>	<b>H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters?</b> <b>a. Electricity</b> \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Average monthly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> Electricity not used	<b>H22c.</b> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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<b>H16. Do you get water from —</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> A public system (city water department, etc.) or private company?</li> <li><input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well?</li> <li><input type="radio"/> An individual dug well?</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Some other source (a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)?</li> </ul>	<b>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</b> \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used	<b>H22d.</b> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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<b>H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No, use other means</li> </ul>	<b>H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul>	<b>H22e.</b> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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<b>H18. About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier</li> </ul>	<b>H24. How many bedrooms do you have?</b> <i>Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> No bedroom</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms</li> </ul> <b>H25. How many bathrooms do you have?</b> <i>A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.</i> <i>A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> No bathroom, or only a half bathroom</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 2 or more complete bathrooms</li> </ul>	<b>H22f.</b> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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<b>H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1949 or earlier</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Always lived here</li> </ul>	<b>H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul>	<b>H22g.</b> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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<b>H20. How are your living quarters heated?</b> <i>Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms (Do not count electric heat pumps here)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Electric heat pump</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Other built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No heating equipment</li> </ul>	<b>H27. Do you have air conditioning?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes, a central air-conditioning system</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes, 1 individual room unit</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes, 2 or more individual room units</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul>	<b>H22h.</b> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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	<b>H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> None</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1 automobile</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 2 automobiles</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 3 or more automobiles</li> </ul>	<b>H22i.</b> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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	<b>H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> None</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1 van or truck</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 2 vans or trucks</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 3 or more vans or trucks</li> </ul>	<b>H22j.</b> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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## FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

Page 5

Please answer H30–H32 if you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying, unless this is —

- A mobile home or trailer . . . . .
- A house on 10 or more acres . . . . .
- A condominium unit . . . . .
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property . . . . .

If any of these, or if you rent your unit or this is a multi-family structure, skip H30 to H32 and turn to page 6.

H30. What were the real estate taxes on this property last year?

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00 OR ☐ None

H31. What is the annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00 OR ☐ None

H32a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on this property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase
- ☐ No — Skip to page 6

b. Do you have a second or junior mortgage on this property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

c. How much is your total regular monthly payment to the lender?

Also include payments on a contract to purchase and to lenders holding second or junior mortgages on this property.

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00 OR ☐ No regular payment required — Skip to page 6

d. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for real estate taxes on this property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

e. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

## FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

①	2.	4.	②	2.	4.	③	2.	4.
S.S.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	S.S.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	S.S.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
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Page 6

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS FOR

<p><b>Name of Person 1 on page 2:</b></p> <p>_____ Last name      First name      Middle initial</p> <p><b>11. In what State or foreign country was this person born?</b> <i>Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State.</i></p> <p>_____ Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.</p> <p><b>12. If this person was born in a foreign country —</b> <b>a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, a naturalized citizen <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen <input type="radio"/> Born abroad of American parents</p> <p><b>b. When did this person come to the United States to stay?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1980    <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969    <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974    <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964    <input type="radio"/> Before 1950</p> <p><b>13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No, only speaks English — <i>Skip to 14</i></p> <p><b>b. What is this language?</b></p> <p>_____ (For example — Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)</p> <p><b>c. How well does this person speak English?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Very well    <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well    <input type="radio"/> Not at all</p> <p><b>14. What is this person's ancestry? If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide.</b></p> <p>_____ (For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)</p> <p><b>15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)?</b> <i>If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born April 1975 or later — <i>Turn to next page for next person</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes, this house — <i>Skip to 16</i> <input type="radio"/> No, different house</p> <p><b>b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)?</b></p> <p>(1) State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.: _____</p> <p>(2) County: _____</p> <p>(3) City, town, village, etc.: _____</p> <p>(4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area</p>	<p><b>16. When was this person born?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born before April 1965 — <i>Please go on with questions 17-33</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born April 1965 or later — <i>Turn to next page for next person</i></p> <p><b>17. In April 1975 (five years ago) was this person —</b> <b>a. On active duty in the Armed Forces?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p><b>b. Attending college?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p><b>c. Working at a job or business?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, full time    <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes, part time</p> <p><b>18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States?</b> <i>If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 19</i></p> <p><b>b. Was active-duty military service during —</b> <i>Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> May 1975 or later <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964–April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955–July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950–January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940–July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917–November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time</p> <p><b>19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which . . .</b></p> <p><b>a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? . . .</b>    Yes    No <input type="radio"/>    <input type="radio"/></p> <p><b>b. Prevents this person from working at a job?</b>    <input type="radio"/>    <input type="radio"/></p> <p><b>c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation? . . .</b>    <input type="radio"/>    <input type="radio"/></p> <p><b>20. If this person is a female —</b>    None    1    2    3    4    5    6 <b>How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?</b>    <input type="radio"/>    <input type="radio"/>    <input type="radio"/>    <input type="radio"/>    <input type="radio"/>    <input type="radio"/>    <input type="radio"/></p> <p><b>Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.</b>    7    8    9    10    11    12    or more <input type="radio"/>    <input type="radio"/>    <input type="radio"/>    <input type="radio"/>    <input type="radio"/>    <input type="radio"/>    <input type="radio"/></p> <p><b>21. If this person has ever been married —</b> <b>a. Has this person been married more than once?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Once    <input type="radio"/> More than once</p> <p><b>b. Month and year of marriage?    Month and year of first marriage?</b></p> <p>_____ (Month)    (Year)    (Month)    (Year)</p> <p><b>c. If married more than once — Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p><b>22a. Did this person work at any time last week?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — <i>Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> No — <i>Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓ <i>Skip to 25</i></p> <p><b>b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)?</b> <i>Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.</i></p> <p>_____ Hours</p> <p><b>23. At what location did this person work last week?</b> <i>If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.</i></p> <p><i>If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p><b>a. Address (Number and street)</b> _____</p> <p><i>If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.</i></p> <p><b>b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc.</b></p> <p>_____</p> <p><b>c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area</p> <p><b>d. County</b> _____</p> <p><b>e. State</b> _____    <b>f. ZIP Code</b> _____</p> <p><b>24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)?</b></p> <p>_____ Minutes</p> <p><b>b. How did this person usually get to work last week?</b> <i>If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Car    <input type="radio"/> Taxicab <input type="radio"/> Truck    <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle <input type="radio"/> Van    <input type="radio"/> Bicycle <input type="radio"/> Bus or streetcar    <input type="radio"/> Walked only <input type="radio"/> Railroad    <input type="radio"/> Worked at home <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated    <input type="radio"/> Other — <i>Specify</i> _____</p> <p><i>If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c. Otherwise, skip to 28.</i></p>
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Per. No.	11.	13b.	14.	15b.	23.	24a.
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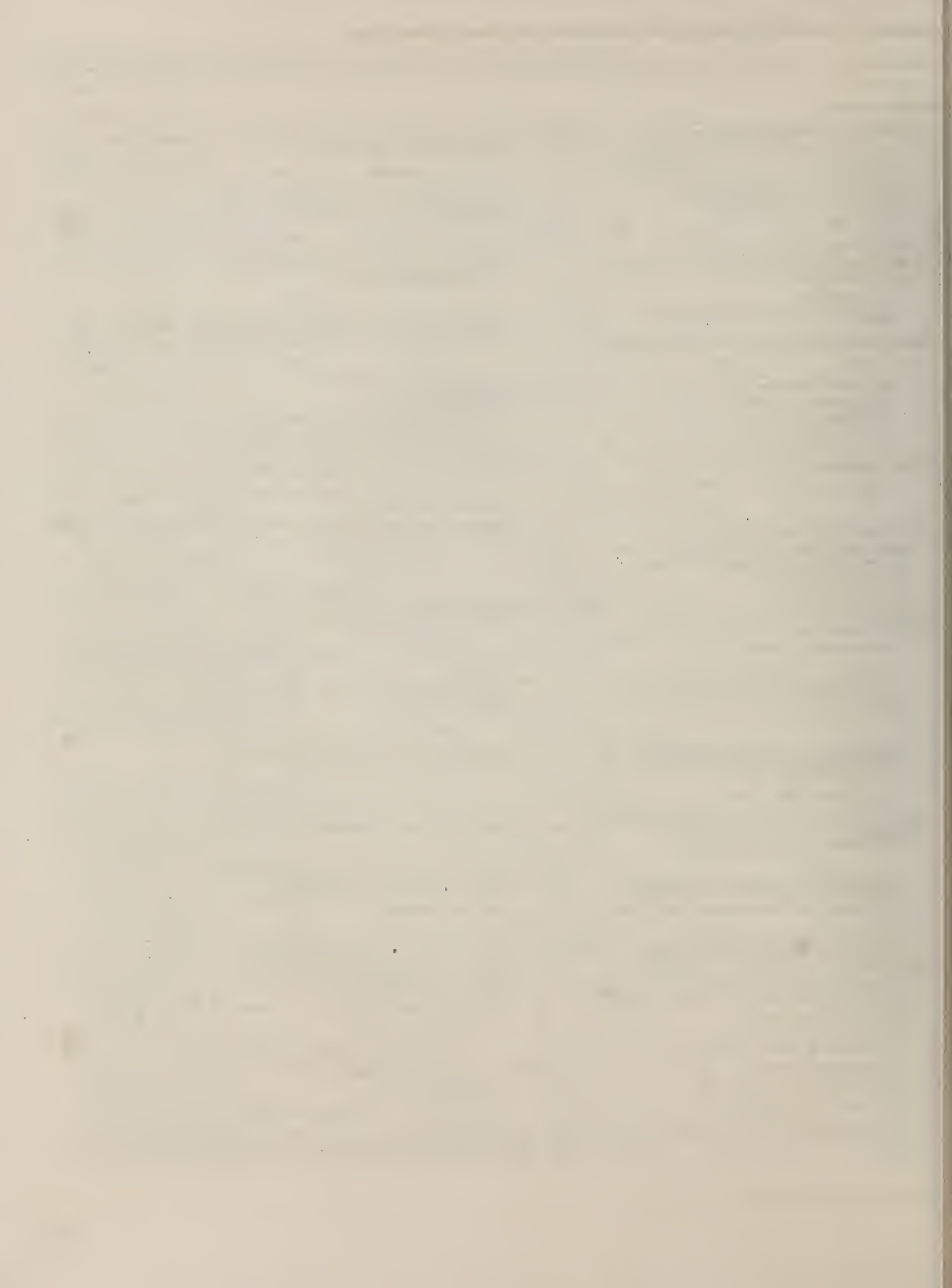


**PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2**

<p><b>c. When going to work last week, did this person usually —</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Drive alone — <i>Skip to 28</i>      <input type="radio"/> Drive others only</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Share driving      <input type="radio"/> Ride as passenger only</p> <p><b>d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van last week?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2      <input type="radio"/> 4      <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3      <input type="radio"/> 5      <input type="radio"/> 7 or more</p> <p><i>After answering 24d, skip to 28.</i></p> <p><b>25. Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business last week?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No</p> <p><b>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes      <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 27</i></p> <p><b>b. Could this person have taken a job last week?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, already has a job</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (in school, etc.)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job</p> <p><b>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1980      <input type="radio"/> 1978      <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1979      <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1977      <input type="radio"/> 1969 or earlier</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Never worked } <i>Skip to 31d</i></p> <p><b>28–30. Current or most recent job activity</b></p> <p><i>Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours.</i></p> <p><i>If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.</i></p> <p><b>28. Industry</b></p> <p><b>a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.</b></p> <p>(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)</p> <p><b>b. What kind of business or industry was this?</b></p> <p><i>Describe the activity at location where employed.</i></p> <p>(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)</p> <p><b>c. Is this mainly — (Fill one circle)</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Manufacturing      <input type="radio"/> Retail trade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade      <input type="radio"/> Other — (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)</p> <p><b>29. Occupation</b></p> <p><b>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</b></p> <p>(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)</p> <p><b>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</b></p> <p>(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)</p> <p><b>30. Was this person — (Fill one circle)</b></p> <p>Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions . . . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Federal government employee . . . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>State government employee . . . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Local government employee (city, county, etc.) . . . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm —</p> <p>Own business not incorporated . . . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Own business incorporated . . . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Working without pay in family business or farm . . . . . <input type="radio"/></p>	<p><b>CENSUS USE</b></p> <p>21b.</p> <p>I <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>22b.</p> <p>I <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>28.</p> <p>A <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>B <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>C <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>D <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>E <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>F <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>G <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>H <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>I <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>J <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>K <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>L <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>M <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>N <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>P <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Q <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>R <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>S <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>U <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>V <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>W <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>X <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Y <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Z <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>AF <input type="radio"/></p> <p>NW <input type="radio"/></p> <p>29.</p> <p>N <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>P <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Q <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>R <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>S <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>U <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>V <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>W <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>X <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Y <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Z <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>	<p><b>31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes      <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 31d</i></p> <p><b>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979?</b></p> <p><i>Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</i></p> <p>Weeks</p> <p><b>c. During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</b></p> <p>Hours</p> <p><b>d. Of the weeks not worked in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?</b></p> <p>Weeks</p> <p><b>32. Income in 1979 —</b></p> <p><i>Fill circles and print dollar amounts.</i></p> <p><i>If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount. If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p><b>During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?</b></p> <p><i>If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?</i></p> <p><b>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs . . .</b> <i>Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p><b>b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice . . .</b> <i>Report net income after business expenses.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p><b>c. Own farm . . .</b> <i>Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p><b>d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income . . .</b> <i>Report even small amounts credited to an account.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p><b>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p><b>f. Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments . . .</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p><b>g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly . . .</b> <i>Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p><b>33. What was this person's total income in 1979?</b></p> <p><i>Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses.</i></p> <p>\$ .00</p> <p><i>If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</i> OR <input type="radio"/> None</p>	<p><b>CENSUS USE ONLY</b></p> <p>31b.</p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>32a.</p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>A <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>32b.</p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> </p>
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➔ Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 2 on page 2









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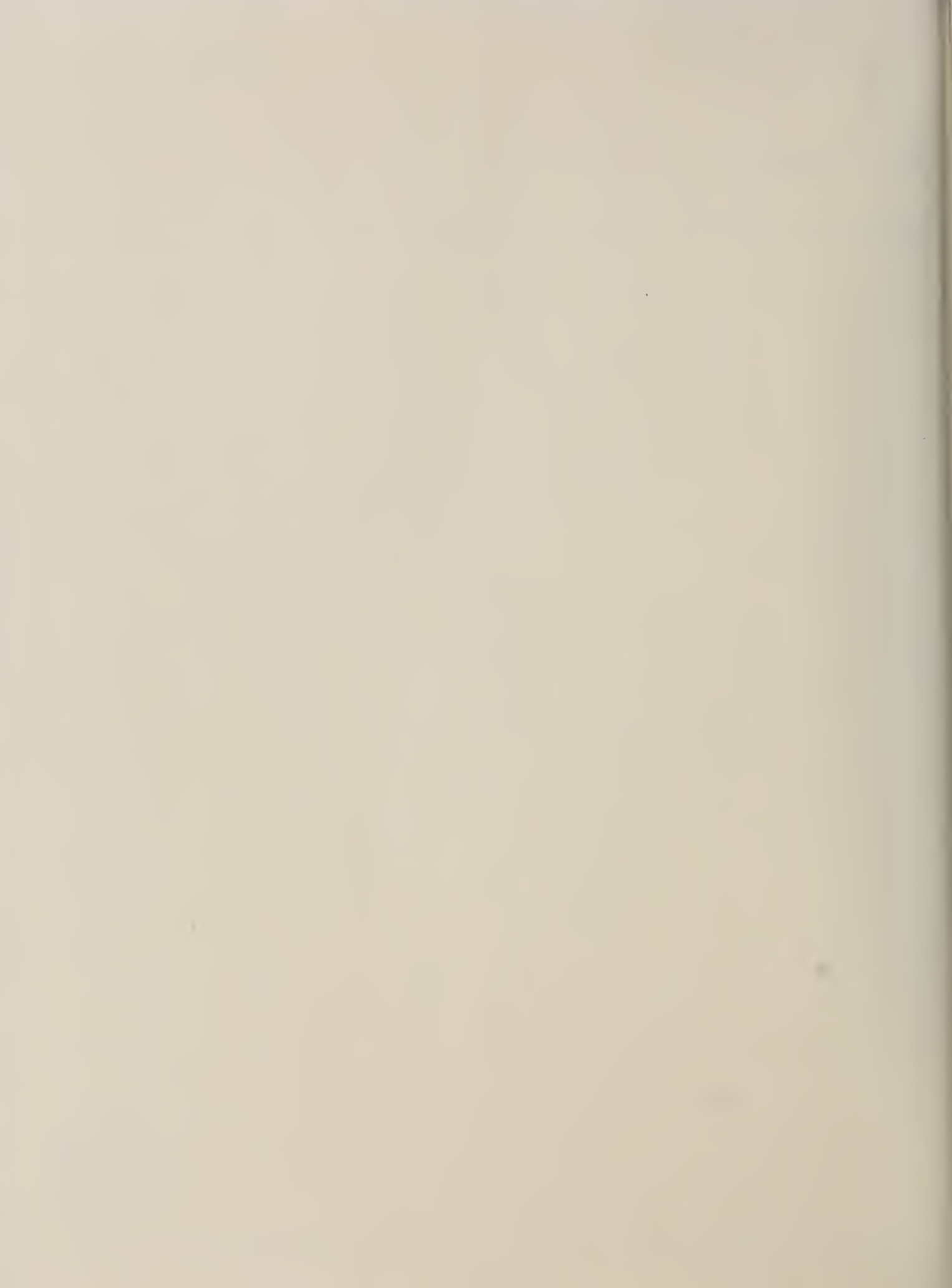
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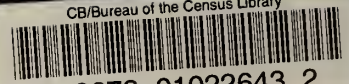








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